The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

ACTUAL CONDITION IN THE PHILIPPINES NOT KNOWN.

The Administration Distorts the Facts and Colors to its Advantage—The Civil Service Rule Jugglers.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—There is something decidedly suspicious in the news from the Philippines. Not a line of press news can be cabled from Manila until it has been approved by the U. S. Military Censor, and it is not likely that he would approve anything the administration did not wish public. Hence, the publication of the statement that it would be impossible for Gen. Otis to conquer even the entire island of Luzon, not to mention the remainder of the group, so that it would stay conquered, without a large increase in his army, was allowed to pass the Censor for a purpose. Not being in the confidence of the administration,—few persons, even among the most prominent Republicans, are—it cannot be positively stated what that purpose is, but the inference is that it is intended to pave the way for one of two things; a call for volunteers to re-inforce Otis, or to make the people of this country satisfied with some dicker that is about to be made with the Filipinos, and which they would naturally be inclined to be dissatisfied with. The preponderance of opinion in Washington is that it means more volunteers. Orders have been sent to the civilian members of the Philippine Commission that they must do nothing to interfere with the military plans of Gen. Otis, which is confirmation of the reported wrangles in the Commission.

After holding it back for many months, Mr. McKinley has issued his much advertised order modifying the civil service rules. It doesn't appear to please anybody overmuch. It excepts a total of somewhere in the neighborhood of four thousand places from the operation of the civil service rule, but as most of those places are already filled by Republicans, it will make comparatively little new patronage for the Republican leaders. It doesn't touch the Government Printing office, which so many Republicans have been trying so hard to get thrown open to them. So far as the party workers are concerned, the order is likely to do more harm than good to the Republican party.

Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, who stands about as much show as Payne, the New York anti-Platt candidate, dropped into Washington a day or two ago and announced that he was a candidate for Speaker. He could not control three votes in the Pennsylvania delegation, counting his own, to save his neck. Bingham is the dummy candidate of the Pennsylvania delegation, and will remain such until Quay decides who shall get these votes.

No surprise was caused in Washington by Senator Platt's flat-footed declaration that McKinley and Hobart would be re-nominated, Platt has been mortgaged since early in the present administration; his endorsement of Hobart means that if he ever had any idea of helping to get Roosevelt second place on the ticket, it has been abandoned, but whether he wasn't pleased with Roosevelt or whether the latter wasn't pleased with the idea of second place, is a matter of conjecture, but the former is more likely to be true. The declaration of Senator Penrose, who is Boss Quay's man and mouth-piece, in favor of McKinley's re-nomination is nothing more than a bid for administration help for Quay in his contest to get his seat in the Senate. This was doubtless pleasing to Mr. McKinley, whether he means to help Quay or not, as he found Quay decidedly "uppish" towards the administration while he was in the Senate.

The administration was very particular to have the widest circulation given to the report of the Beef Court of Inquiry, but it has now discovered that all of the $200,000 set aside to pay for the Inquiry has been used up, and has ordered work stopped on the printing of the testimony, upon which that report was supposed to be based, after it had all been put in type. It has all along been contended by many that the administration never intended to make the testimony public, and this action makes it look as though that contention was correct.

Secretary Alger has been putting his foot in it again. Several days ago, he caused an order to be issued by the War Department, instructing the Military authorities in Cuba to give clearances to Cuban vessels under the Cuban flag, and at the same time stating that the vessels flying the Cuban flag would not be under American protection. As there is no Cuban Government, there can be no recognized Cuban flag; hence the order strikes the average man as ludicrous. Somebody called Mr. McKinley's attention to the order and he directed that it be referred to the Attorney General for an opinion. This opinion, it is expected, will knock the order out. It might answer for Cuban vessels to go from one Cuban port to another, under such a clearance, but in any port outside of Cuba, the masters of such vessels would be at anybody's mercy; they would have no Consul to appeal to in case of unjust treatment of any sort, and no standing in any court of Admiralty. Alger's specialty appears to be doing the wrong thing.

The Dewey Home fund isn't growing as fast as it might. It did not reach a total of $5,000 until today. Unless it gets a move on, it will not be big enough to buy a Washington house by the time Dewey gets home.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

And Call for the Convention.—Apportionment of Delegates.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places for holding the general elections, in their respective election districts, on Saturday, June 10th, 1899, to elect delegates to the County convention.

Under the rules of the party the election will be opened at 3 p. m., and closed at 7 p. m. The delegates chosen at the above stated time will meet in the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, June 13th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, to nominate: One candidate for Sheriff, one candidate for County Treasurer, one candidate for Register, one candidate for Recorder, two candidates for County Commissioner, two candidates for County Auditor, and one candidate for Coroner. Said delegates so chosen will also at the same time elect five delegates to the State convention to be held in Harrisburg, Pa., on June 14th, next; a chairman of the County Committee to serve from the 1st day of January, 1900, to the 1st day of January, 1901; and transact such other business as the interests of of the party may require.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

The number of delegates to which each election district is entitled as approved and ratified by the Democratic County Committee on the 24th day of April, 1899, is as follows:

Bellefonte, n w	5	Haines, e p	2
" s w	3	" w p	2
" w w	1	Harris	3
Centre Hall	2	Howard	2
Howard	1	Huston	1
Milesburg	1	Liberty	1
Millheim	2	Marion	2
Phillipsburg, 1 w	1	Miles, e p	1
" 2 w	2	" m p	3
" 3 w	1	" w p	1
S Philipsburg	1	Patton	1
State College	2	Penn	4
Unionville	1	Potter, n p	2
Benner, n p	1	" s p	3
" s p	1	Rush, n p	2
Boggs, n p	1	" s p	2
" e p	1	Snow Shoe, e p	1
" w p	1	" w p	1
Burnside	1	Spring, n p	1
College	2	" s p	2
Curtin	1	" w p	1
Ferguson, e p	3	Taylor	1
" w p	1	Union	1
Gregg, n p	1	Walker, e p	1
" e p	2	" m p	2
" w p	2	" w p	1
Half Moon	1	Worth	1
Total	85		

PRIMARY OFFICERS.

The County Chairman has made the following appointments for holding the coming primaries in the various voting precincts. Each election board will consist of the local chairman and two assistants, as follows:

Bellefonte, N. W., Ch. John Trafford; asst's Geo. Eberhart, John Dunlap.

Bellefonte, S. W. Ch. P. H. Gerrity; ass't, Bruce Garman.

Bellefonte, W. W. Ch. Geo. Meek, ass'ts, W. Harrison Walker, L. H. McQuistian.

Centre Hall Boro, Ch. J. G. Dauberman; ass't, S. W. Smith, F. E. Arney.

Milesburg Boro. Ch. Jas. B. Noll; asst, Wm. Grafmyer, Geo. Noll.

Millheim Boro, Ch. Samuel Weiser, Jr., assts, C. W. Albright, F. P. Musser.

Philipsburg, 2nd W. Ch. Ira B. Howe; ass'ts, J. H. Eskridge, J. P. Johnston.

Philipsburg, 3rd Ward, Ch., A. J. Graham; assts Frank Hess, Harry Crain.

State College Boro, Ch., Reuben Glenn; assts, Milton McDowell, Albert Hoy.

S. Philipsburg, Ch., Harry Cameron; assts, Wm. Heller, Morris Frank.

Unionville Boro, Ch., L. P. Brisbin; assts J. Eugene Hall, Wm. Keatley.

Benner, N. P. Ch. John Mechley; assts, L. C. Rerick, A. C. Kelley.

Benner, S. P. Ch., S. H. Hoy; asst, Sam'l Markle, Geo. Sweitzer.

Boggs, N. P. Ch. Henry Heaton; assts, Wm. Brown, W. B. Confer.

Boggs, E. P. Ch. J. J. Kelley; assts, G. H. Leyman, Frank Holt.

Boggs, W. P. Ch. Lewis Alkey; assts, Joseph Fullmer, Edward Poorman.

Burnside, Ch. A. V. Dougherty; asst's, Wm. Hipple, W. P. Meeker.

College, Ch. S. A. Williams; assts, David M. Tate, Linn Bottorf.

Curtin, Ch. Wm. Quay; assts, Peter Robb, Jr., N. J. McCloskey.

Ferguson, E. P., Ch. W. H. Fry; assts, L. A. Smith, C. M. Johnson.

Ferguson, W. P. Ch. Samuel Harpster; assts, Geo. Keichline, J. H. Miller.

Gregg, N. P. Ch. Geo. Weaver; assts, John White, John Orndorf.

Gregg, E. P. Ch. Jas. Condo; asst's, H. B. Herring, F. M. Fisher.

Gregg, W. P. Ch. John Smith; assts, W. H. Smith, C. C. Barger.

Haines, W. P. Ch. Geo. Keister; assts, C. H. Stover, A. O. Hosterman.

Haines, E. P. Ch. J. J. Orndorf; assts, J. Z. Grenoble, R. E. Stover.

Half Moon, Ch. J. H. Griffin; asst's, Isaac Boars, Wm. Bally.

Harris, Ch. C. W. Stover; assts, Geo. Ishler, C. D. Moore.

Howard, Co. G. D. Johnston; assts, Jos. Dunkle, Robert Confer.

Huston, Ch. Henry Hale; assts, A. P. Irwin, Jas. Murray.

Liberty, Ch. Chauncy DeLong; assts, J. I. Wagner, Richard Runner.

Marion, Ch. J. W. Orr; asst's. Geo. Harter, J. S. Condo.

Miles, E. P. Ch. Dan'l Harter, asst's, O. H. Wolf, A. N. Brungard.

Miles, M. P. Ch., C. J. Crouse; assts, Chas. Smull, H. A. Detwiler.

Miles, W. P. Ch. Edward Miller; assts, Jacob A. Detrick, Jacob Hazel.

Patton, Ch. Thomas Huey; asst's, Wesley Biddle, Benner Meek.

Penn, Ch. J. F. Garthoff; assts, A. L. Auman, Jno. Krumrine.

Potter, S. P. Ch. G. L. Goodhart; asst's John B. Fortney, Jos. M. Carson.

Potter, N. P. Ch. Geo. H. Emerick; asst's, David Keller, Thos. Moore.

Rush, N. P. Ch. W. E. Frank; assts, J. B. Long, Jas. Dumbleton.

Rush, S. P. Ch. J. J. Wayne; asst's, John Kennedy, Patrick Hefferon.

Snow Shoe, E. P. Ch. Lawrence Redding; assts, Thos. Kelley, E. A. Humpton.

Snow Shoe, W. P. Ch. Wm. Kern; asst's, J. A. B. Miller, Brady Beighol.

Spring, N. P. Ch. J. W. Hepburn; assts, L. H. Wian, James Carson.

Spring, S. P. Ch. Adam Hazel; assts, John Mulfinger, Harry Gentzel.

Spring, W. P. Ch. Bruce Garbrick; assts, D. F. Judge, C. M. Garbrick.

Taylor, Ch. J. W. Beckwith; asst's, J. T. Merriman, Allen Hoover.

Union, Ch. John H. Stover; assts, Wm. B. Turner, S. K. Emerick.

Walker, E. P. Ch. Ira C. Ohl; assts, A. A. Fletcher, Wm. Treaster.

Walker, M. P. Ch., D. M. Whitman, assts, J. Z. Walkey, M. Zong.

Walker, W. P. Ch. Wm. A. Royer; assts, A. L. Shaffer, N. C. Hockman.

Worth, Ch. A. J. Johnston; assts, G. R. Williams, Wm. Young.

Exterminating Canada Thistles.

Knowing it to be a popular opinion that the extermination of the Canada thistle is practically impossible; and recently noting articles in agricultural and other journals, even giving credence to such opinion, I herewith give you for publication a method by which I have exterminated the Canada thistle, when a farmer in Canada. I have by repeated trials in various fields proved it to be an absolute and certain success.

It is: The field in which the thistles have become obnoxious is plowed deep in the fall of the year. It is then let stand (keeping all stock from it) until the following June or July, when the thistles are in full bloom or about to bloom, but must not be let ripen. Then plow all thistles and weeds deep under with a chain. I think it would be well then to roll down with a land roller, though I did not take the pains myself. In course of a month or so the land may be harrowed, and then plowed up again and sowed with winter wheat, the great body of thistles and weeds having served the purpose of a valuable fertilizer.

The principle involved in this effective method of destroying the thistle is this, that when it is thus plowed under it has taken the whole strength and vitality from the root to the top, and when cut off deep under the ground will not sprout again.

I believe any other obnoxious weed may be destroyed by the same method. —Correspondence Farm, Field and Fireside.

The Next Holiday.

The next holiday down on the calendar is the Fourth of July. Decoration Day has passed, and there's no occasion for any one taking a loaf until the great day when we shall let the eagle loose. Two or three places are down for a glorious big time on that day, and you will find very few people outside of Centre Hall and Hecla Park. The Bellefonte firemen have charge of the celebration at the latter place, and the Sons of Veterans will do the elegant here on Grange park.

Cure for Gape in Young Chickens.

Young chickens are not troubled with gapes until about four weeks old. In the evening before the hen and her brood enter the coop, pour about a gill of crude petrolium over the floor of the coop. During the night the fumes from the oil will kill the worms and afterwards be found on the floor of the coop. This is no theory, but has been tried, and the result was as stated above. The chickens were cured of gapes, and grew nicely without further trouble.

Ballot Markings.

The Supreme court has decided that when a cross is marked in the circle at the top of the column and a cross marked at a name in another column, the whole ballot is vitiated and will not be counted. Voters should make a note of this and keep it in mind until election day.

Send your Name Along.

During the last week two communications intended for publication were received at this office. They went into the basket because the name of the writer was not appended thereto.

Improved His Time.

A Waldoboro, Me., bachelor, while watching beside the couch of his sick father last winter, has made three as fine quilts as were ever produced at an old fashioned quilting bee.

LOCAL AND GENERAL TOPICS

INCIDENTS AND EVENTS OCCUPYING THE PUBLIC MIND.

Happenings in the Town and the Surrounding Country of Timely Interest to All.

Stealing Lumber.

While a fleet of three rafts was passing Williamsport the other day, the discovery was made that they contained a large number of stolen logs belonging to local lumbermen. The marks of the owners had been erased and cut out, and, instead, bogus marks had been stamped on the logs. Ed. Winner and Harry Meyer, of Lock Haven, who had charge of the rafts, were arrested and held in heavy bail for court. They denied all knowledge of theft and asserted that they had been hired by Samuel Emerick, a lumber dealer of Karthaus, to pilot the rafts from Lock Haven to Northumberland.

In turn Emerick said that he purchased the timber from Emanuel Conoway, and he had obtained the rafts from a man named Kyler. The Lumbermen's Exchange has been working hard for months to break up such thieving. Thousands of dollars' worth of lumber are thus stolen annually.

Running a Newspaper.

Running a newspaper, says an exchange, is just like running a hotel, only it is different. When a man goes into a hotel and finds something on on the table he don't like, he does'nt kick all the fat into the fire and tell the landlord to "stop his blamed old hotel." He just pushes that dish aside and wades into some other brand of eatables. But it is different with some newspaper readers. They find an item they don't like and without stopping to think that it may please a whole lot of people, make a grandstand play of their idiocy and stop their paper. The paper don't stop, but that particular gentleman's copy fails to reach him and he is sure to sneak around and borrow his neighbor's copy, "just to see if the paper is published," you know. The press still grinds on, however, and new subscribers line up in the place of the dyspeptic, etc., who stopped his source of information because a small part of it didn't suit him.

The Famine in Russia.

Latest details of the famine in Russia are of the most appalling character. Testimony from those engaged in the work of relief is that fully five million people are slowly starving to death, though 70 cents is a sufficient sum to keep one man in health for a month. Disease has begun its ravages among the weakened people, and even such suffering as it entails is a merciful relief from the more tedious but no less certain death by starvation. The case is one for contributions on a large scale and by the promptest possible means, the Relief Committee declaring that every immediate contributor of $2 will save one life.

A Decrease.

Centre county's military enrollment has decreased. One year ago the enrollment showed 6,217, this year, by the enrollment just completed, it is only 5,613. Our population is not decreasing, but some of the boys are off in the wa'.

Skull Fractured.

Wm. Stamm, of Millheim, while at work on a lumber job at North Bend, on Tuesday sustained a fracture of the skull by a falling limb; he was taken to the Lock Haven hospital, his condition being serious.

Squirrels Plenty.

Dan. Keller tells us red squirrels are so numerous about his farm that they are an injury to some of his crops. That's the place to get stuff for a pot-pie.

Not Popular in Lycoming.

Williamsport assessors report that the new tax of $1 on bicycles is very unpopular, four out of every five owners of wheels objecting to the tax.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Charles Shockey and Bessie Viola Whitton, Philipsburg.

Michael Merrick and Annie Besterman, Philipsburg.

Charles A. From, Boalsburg and Catherine A. Keller, Lemont.

Work Will Begin.

The Edgar Tennis Construction Company, of Philadelphia, has been awarded the contract for building the electric railway from Lewistown to Reedsville and the work will be pushed with all possible speed.

Try the Reporter for all job printing.

Condensations.

Quay lost Bedford county.

Egypt is buying American cars.

A yellow fever case has alarmed New Orleans.

Memorial day was observed at Manila with touching ceremonies.

Otis offers every volunteer $500 to re-enlist, as he is in great need of soldiers.

McKinley gets bumped for going back on the civil service plank of the Republican platform.

Hanna's big fight is on in Ohio, and a majority of the state convention are unfriendly to him.

If Hanna's enemies down him in the Ohio state convention it will cause great consternation in some quarters.

Filipino insurgents have been killing and burning the houses of natives who are friendly to the American side.

An operation to remove cataract from Queen Victoria's eyes is soon to be performed. Royalty has its trouble's too.

Warrants have been issued for the bribers in the Quay contest, being Spatz, Coyle, Moyles, Evans, Kulp, and Jones.

The trial of the legislative bribers will take place in about a month. Perjury has been added to the charge of bribery.

Why don't wheat go up? This question is fittingly asked by farmers. The speculators are at their old game to take off the cream—that's the why.

It appears the Cubans try to fleece us, by padding their army pay rolls. They must have learned that trick from the Quay padded pay rolls at Harrisburg.

Found Bogus Stamps.

Deputy U. S. revenue collector John F. Brosius visited Bellefonte on Monday and made an examination at the different stores in search of cigars from the Jacobs & Kendig factory, the Lancaster counterfeiters, bearing the fraudulent stamp. Only a small number were found by the deputy. On this side of the county no fraudulent stamped cigars were discovered.

A Crossing Needed.

The extreme need of a street crossing out near the railroad station has been ignored by the boro dads for over a year. Going to the railroad pedestrians must wade the mud. The REPORTER would humbly suggest that a crossing be put down or one or two property owners be compelled to put down pavements. A small appropriation would do the business.

Said to be no Good.

There is a general impression, says the Boston Journal, that camphor or pepper moth balls keep away moths, but it is not so. They do not in the least object to odors and why such stuff is used at all is really a mystery. Buffalo bugs seem really to thrive on camphor, and to find especially congenial quarters in cedar shelves or closets or trunks.

Played with Matches.

At Williamsport Sunday while playing with a match, Elma Bock, aged four years set fire to her clothes. Her mother, catching up the burning child, ran with her to a small stream near the house and plunged her into the water, extinguishing the flames. The child was frightfully burned, but may recover.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Centre Hall, June 1st, 1899: H. B. Cautre, Miss Nellie Doughan, Clark W. Stover, George Thomas. Persons calling for above letters please state they are advertised. GEO. M. BOAL, P. M.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, June 1, wheat, No. 2 red, 78c.

Corn, 41c.

Eggs, fresh, 14a15.

Butter, fancy creamery, 18c.

Chicago, June 1, wheat, July, 78a79.

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

The Child's Heart.

The heart of a child,
Like the heart of a flower,
Has a smile for the sun
And a tear for the shower;
Oh, innocent hours
With wonder beguiled—
Oh, heart like a flower's
In the heart of a child!

The heart of a child,
Like the heart of a bird,
With raptures of music
Is flooded and stirred;
Oh, songs without words,
Oh, melodies wild—
Oh, heart like a bird's
In the heart of a child!

The heart of a child,
Like the heart of the Spring,
Is full of the hope
Of what summer shall bring;
Oh, glory of things
In a world undefiled—
Oh, heart like the Spring's
In the heart of a child!

Crops growing nicely.

Cooler from yesterday's rain.

The late thunder showers have helped the corn.

Now it's a dollar per year for your bike—same as for a dog.

Monday evening's thunder storm did much damage in Pittsburg.

The Commercial telephone line men are now at work beyond Lock Haven.

Mrs. John Hoy and Elias Miller, of Madisonburg, are on the sick list.

Jerry Stump, after years of absence, again moved to town, in the John Neff house.

Mrs. Barefoot's bay window is nigh completion; next look out for the gayest plants.

Our town has no base or foot ball team, no brass band, and no pool room yet is flourishing.

The Sons of Veterans made a creditable show on Decoration day; Jeff. Shaffer was in command.

Bellefonte has succeeded in its efforts for a Sunday train. The first train will be run in a few weeks.

A heavy thunder gust passed over this county Monday evening, bringing 1.03 in. rain, inside two hours.

Wonderful how many bikes went through here Monday morning, carrying fellows to the circus at Bellefonte.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, June 4: Centre Hall 10 a. m.; St. Johns 7 p. m.; Georges valley 2 p. m.

Decoration ceremonies were performed in every Centre county cemetery where rested the body of a soldier, on Monday.

From Gallitzin to Kittanning Point, around horse-shoe bend, the Penn'a R.R. has let the contract for laying a forth track.

Rev. Z. A. Yearick, of the Lewisburg Ref. church, formerly of Aaronsburg, has become pastor of the Shenandoah Reformed charge.

Big self esteem and small deeds, go together always, says a writer, but are fathomed and sized up, sooner or later, by intelligent people. Inward rottenness carries a gew-gaw mantle.

We acknowlege the receipt of an invitation from the Faculty and Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College, to attend the exercises of Commencement week, beginning Sunday, June 11.

In a number of our exchanges we have seen boasts of trouting parties of three and four catching 200 to 300 trout in two to three days. Why bless you, not long ago two editors of this county caught 200 trout in five hours and it wasn't the best day for it either. Farther, we could name two dominies who brought home sixteen pounds of trout in a two days' fishing trip.

Stage driver Tibbens, of Loganton, a few days ago lost a $150 mule. During the night one of his horses got loose in the stall and went over among the mules. One of the latter animals began kicking and knocked down the stall boards. The post was left standing and the mule fell against it and tore a long rent in its body. Its intestines were found strewn over the floor of the stable. The animal soon died.

Thomas Edison frequently has his lunch served in his laboratory and is as frequently distracted from eating by interest in his work. When this occurred the other day one of his assistants substituted an empty plate for his chief's full one, and the result was that when Edison at last returned to eat he cried out: "Why, my memory is getting poorer every day. Here, I've eaten my lunch and forgotten all about it."

The humming bird is the most diminutive of all birds. One of these pretty little creatures paid a visit to our sanctum and was captured, inspected and admired, and then turned to where it could suck the nectar from the hearts of sweet flowers.

Pretty humming bird call again,
This sanctum's not a cage or pen.
Come again, tiny bonny,
We'll place for you a cup of honey.

Can't Afford It.

A Spanish General has just been dismissed from the service for evading a challenge to fight a duel. The action of the court martial shows that the standard of conduct in the Spanish Army is not much above that in the German or Austrian Army, but Germany and Austria can afford to harbor such barbarisms, while Spain cannot.

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians of men.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Stupid persons are seldom dissatisfied with themselves.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes Tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Aching and Sweating Feet. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

No man who has never been tempted is sure of his honesty.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Use the fewest possible words when you have anything to say.

It Cures All Skin Eruptions.

Tetterine is the name. Sold at druggists for 50c. a box, or prepaid direct from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga. John H. Pahlen, of Lexington, Miss., writes: "Enclosed find $1.00 for 2 boxes of Tetterine. My father's hand was cured by it, and I take pleasure in recommending it."

You can nearly always judge a man's character by what he thinks laughable.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Bargain sales have parted many a wife and her husband's money.

"In Union There is Strength."

True strength consists in the union, the harmonious working together, of every part of the human organism. This strength can never be obtained if the blood is impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard prescription for purifying the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Homes to Heroes.

The originators of the movement to give Dewey a house in Washington are now in some doubt as to whether he would like one. The Admiral is a widower and has no family. But there are precedents enough to make a house seem appropriate as a testimonial should he find one convenient to live in. Admiral Farragut was given a house in New York and Admiral Worden one in Washington. Gens. Grant, Sherman, Meade and Sheridan also had houses presented to them in various cities. Grant had houses given to him in three places—Galena, Philadelphia and Washington. The English, too, have presented houses to their war heroes. Blenheim Palace, now the residence of W. K. Vanderbilt's daughter, the Duchess, was given to the first Duke of Marlborough for his great victory at Blenheim. The Duke of Wellington received Apsley House after Waterloo, and a relative of Nelson received Trafalgar House after the battle of Trafalgar. Dewey's proposed residence in Washington seems the thing if he cares for such a gift.

Natural affection and instinct are the most beautiful of the Almighty's works.

Puerto Rico Washerwomen.

Thrifty housekeepers may be interested in the description of laundry work in Puerto Rico, as given by Fred A. Ober in his recent work on that island and its resources. He says,—

In this survey of the West Indian household, we should not overlook an important member, or adjunct, of it, the washerwoman. She is just as black as she is painted, and that is usually very black indeed. Her hand is against every man, and every man's hand ought to be against her, for she maltreats man's belongings—his shirts and his collars—in a manner that is fearful to behold.

She lives on the outskirts of civilization, and has no recognized status in society. No one knows whence she comes, but there she is waiting for the steamer to land, and with an overgrown lad or stout boatman to assist her to seize and carry away your soiled linen.

She has no wash-tub, no scrubbing-board, and sometimes no soap, some native roots serving in lieu of the last; but she carries the policeman's weapon—a club—and wields it, too.

It is early morning when, having secured a pile of linen entrusted to her care by some guileless and inoffensive man, she slowly wends her way to the nearest river or sea.

She deposits her burden on the bank, and fills her pipe. Others of the same persuasion come along, and they enjoy a social confab. After a discussion on the ways and means of defeating the aims of civilization, they begin to destroy the garments.

Each one has near her a broad, smooth stone upon which she spreads her day's catch, and proceeds to reduce it to a pulpy indistinguishable mass. She souses it in the stream, slams it against the rock, and then falls at it with her club. Not a button escapes, not a hole in any unfortunate garment that is not made larger! No mortal made has ever witnessed the fray, and returned to tell the tale without emotion. After this mutilation the clothes are spread upon a thorny cactus to bleach.

Then she takes home her handiwork, throws it in a corner, where the picaninnies sleep on it a few nights, and finally has the hardihood to present a claim to the owner of the linen.

Things to Remember.

"What a new face courage puts on everything! A determined man by his very attitude and the tone of his voice puts a stop to defeat, and begins to conquer. 'For they can conquer who believe they can.'"

"Trust thyself; every heart vibrates to the iron string."

"What I must do is all that concerns me, not what the people think."

"To make our word or act sublime, we must make it real. It is our system that counts, not the unsupported word or action."

"Why should I hasten to solve every riddle which life offers me? I am well assured that the questioner who brings me so many problems will bring the answers also in due time."

"The face and eyes reveal what the spirit is doing, what aim it has. When the eyes say one thing and the tongue another, the practical man relies on the language of the first."

"Work is victory. Wherever work is done victory is obtained. There is no chance and no blanks. You want but one verdict; if you have your own you are secure of the rest."

"Manners are the happy way of doing things."

"If you would not be known to do anything, never do it."

"A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no peace."

Modern Mother's Diary.

I was very much mortified to-day to have Gerald say to me before company, "Shut up, ma!"

How discouraging!

I have done my best to teach my boy to say, "Mamma, pray be quiet!" when he desires me to cease speaking; but it seems I have labored in vain.

What am I to do.

THE constantly recurring monthly suffering gives women the blues!

How hopeless the future appears, month after month the same siege with menstrual pain!

Comparatively few women understand that excessive pain indicates ill-health, or some serious derangement of the feminine organs.

DESPONDENT WOMEN

A million women have been helped by Mrs. Pinkham. Read what two of them say.

MRS. LIZZIE COLEMAN, of Wayland, N. Y., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For years I suffered with painful menstruation and falling of womb. The bearing-down pains in my back and hips were dreadful. I could not stand for more than five minutes at a time when menstruation began. But thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my sufferings are now a thing of the past. I shall gladly recommend your medicines to all my friends."

MISS C. D. MORRIS, 3 Louisburg Square, Boston, Mass., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has helped me wonderfully. I was troubled with headache, backache and that weak and tired feeling. I cannot say enough in praise of your medicine for it has done me so much good. I shall recommend it to all my friends who suffer."

Despondency is a disease. Nervousness and snappishness come with it. Will power won't overcome it. The feminine organs are connected by nerves with the brain and all parts of the body. These organs must be healthy or the mind is not healthy.

All low-spirited or suffering women may write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and receive her advice free of charge. Don't wait until your life is wrecked by neglect and suffering. Get advice in time.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Growing Peas in One Location---Nettles as Greens---Water for the Horse---The Value of Poultry Manure, Etc.

Nettles as Greens.

The New York Times expresses surprise that nobody has learned to eat nettles, which analysis shows to be rich in nitrogenous nutrition, and which cows eat with great avidity. We can well understand that cows fed on nettles give large messes of rich milk. But the Times is mistaken in supposing that the nettle is never used as human food. When young and tender it makes very palatable and nutritious greens, and at this stage of growth there are fewer of the nettle stings which redden the skin which they have come in contact with. As the nettle grows older its stalk becomes woody and worthless.—The Cultivator.

Water for the Horse.

The farmer who is going for a half day's work in a field where there is no water handy will not forget to take a supply along with him, and he would consider it cruelty if he were forbidden the privilege and was obliged to wait until he returned to the house for his meals before he could quench his thirst. But how few ever think of taking out a supply for the horses, though the sun may shine ever so hot and the dust fly enough to parch lips and nostrils.

To take along a five-gallon keg of water and a pail, that the horses might have even a few swallows to rinse their mouths with when the driver found it thirsty work, would be but a small task, and would be well repaid in the greater comfort of the animals. And it would be greatly to the advantage of their health, for hundreds of horses die every summer from colic, induced by drinking too much cold water, as a result of going too long without it when at work.

Turn a horse in the yard or pasture in hot weather, and if water is there he will go to drink a half dozen times a day at least, unless the grass is very succulent, and when drawing the harrow or mower or harvester in a dusty field he needs it much more.

Preparing an Asparagus Bed.

The soil for the asparagus bed must first be removed to the depth of at least two feet or more if the drainage will permit and carefully laid on either side the trench, the foot of dirt nearest the surface itself. The bottom of the trench must now be filled with a foot of coarse manure, on top of which throw six inches of surface soil and tramp down. Next in order is a three or four inch layer of well rotten manure mixed with salt and lime, on top of which the remainder of the surface soil should be placed, and the bed allowed to settle. As soon as it is level with the surface work in a top dressing of salt, lime and well-rotten manure. On this set the plants with the roots well spread out, and throw over them half the remainder of the soil, taking care to pulverize it thoroughly. As soon as the shoots begin to peep through the ground gradually throw on the rest of the soil. But don't be tempted to cut any of the sprouts the first season. If you do, you jeopardize the future of the bed.

In the fall remove the dead tops and cover the bed with coarse manure, on which strew plenty of salt. In the spring work in the manure to the depth of six inches and apply a top dressing of salt. Don't forget the salt, for the natural habitat of asparagus is on the seacoast, so salt is necessary to its well being.

If three-year-old plants are used, by the second season they will be firmly established in the soil, and the shoots may be cut with safety, if this is done in the right way, which is to sever them some three or four inches below the ground as soon as they have attained a length of three inches above it. The method usually followed by amateurs in this country of cutting off the sprouts on a level with the surface when some eight or ten inches long not only detracts much from the delicacy as a vegetable but is much harder on the plants.

As long as any asparagus is required for table use the bed should be gone over daily and every sprout ready cut down, whether needed or not, for as long as this is carefully attended to the plants will furnish a plentiful supply; but if neglected and any of the shoots allowed to feather out, the roots will at once cease to send up others. After the first frost the bed must be treated as advised for the grst season.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Pastures for the Cows.

Timothy and clover pastures should be far more frequent than they are, but they should not usually be retained more than two or three years from the date of sowing, as the clover will fail, and when they are broken up they furnish much humus to the crops that come after them for two or three seasons. Sow say five or six pounds of medium red clover per acre, and four or five pounds of timothy, and make sure that the seed is well covered when it is sown. When timothy and clover pastures fail from any cause, pastures may be provided by sowing mixed grains, as for inuring should begin as soon as the animals will not pull up the plants when grazing on them. This will be after it has made a growth of several inches.

Corn should only be grown as a pasture for cows on land that is being summer-fallowed. When eaten down it does not grow again, hence it ought to be a foot or more high before it is pastured. It, of course, breaks down much in the pasturing and in consequence there is much waste; but since it is grown as a catch crop the waste is not a serious item, more especially when it is borne in mind that when buried with the plow, as it ought to be, it furnishes vegetable matter to the soil. From one to two bushels of seed should be sown as soon as the ground and season are warm.

Dwarf Essex rape may be grown as pasture for cows in precisely the same way as corn described above. From three to five pounds of seed per acre may be sown upon fallow lands, and the rape will be ready for being pastured in from six to eight weeks from the date of sowing. There will also be considerable waste from pasturing the rape, but this also will be turned to good account when it is buried with the plow. This plant may also be grown by sowing the seed with any kind of spring crop and at the rate of one to one and one-half pounds of seed per acre. The seed is mixed in with the grain at intervals while the sowing progresses. The rape plants do not usually injure the grain, and under favorable conditions they make a good growth after the grain crop has been harvested; but the fact should be remembered that cows in milk should only be pastured on rape during the forenoon and after the morning milking.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

The Breeds That Pay.

Sometimes fashion determines the profitable success of a breed of fowls fully as much as any inherent qualities of the birds. It does not pay to force a particular breed on the market. If the breed is not in demand it is better to let it alone, and raise a breed that is fashionable. In this case the public makes its selection, and the poultryman has nothing to do but follow. It is true that the public often makes a mistake, and estimates a particular breed far above its merits. But here again the question is one that does not concern the breeder. Raise what the public demands, and you will be more apt to make money than by following your own inclinations. Many old breeders can remember when the black Spanish fowls were very popular, and the breeder of Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte could hardly find a purchaser for his stock. Then the American Dominiques came into fashion, and the rage was all for this breed. But like the first these birds had their day, and they have passed out of popular notice, and the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Minorcas are in demand. These have great merits, too, independent of any fashion, and the breeders would hate to see them go out of vogue unless something better was developed.

There is more money made to-day in raising broilers or roasters for market than anything else, and breeds that make the best broilers and lay the maximum number of eggs are certainly worthy of our attention. This brings one to the question whether we will ever be able to develop new breeds or improve the present ones, so that they will excel anything in existence to-day. There are those who think we have developed the hen as far as possible as a laying machine, and that we will never be able to go beyond our present attainments. This is hardly to be accepted as a true interpretation of present conditions. By crossing and high feeding and good care we will undoubtedly make progress never yet dreamed of. Otherwise we would have to assume that we have attained to perfection, which will never happen.—Anne C. Webster, in the American Cultivator.

Renovating Orchards.

Repair of the orchard is not necessarily associated with old age and decay. Apple trees ten or fifteen years old sometimes need repairing quite as much as do old and neglected ones. When the orchard to be treated has been neglected for many years, the first operation, if the land does not need draining, is to prune thoroughly. In this operation, which may be performed at any time from late fall until the middle of May, care should be used that the trees are given an open head. This does not imply that all small limbs should be removed, leaving a lot of whipstocks, but that such of the larger limbs as are parallel and close together, or those which cross together, or those which cross, should be cut out, says W. M. Munson in Bulletin 49, Maine experiment station. Half of the difficulty of pruning is done away with if one decides to allow the tree its natural form, rather than attempt to shape it to some particular model.

Many growers suppose that pruning weakens the tree and shortens its life. There is, however, no reason for this belief other than the general statement that pruning is unnatural. But pruning is not unnatural. Man seldom prunes so heavily as does nature in removing superfluous limbs in the growth of young saplings in the forest. Furthermore, nature prunes at all seasons and in the rudest ways. By this it should not be understood, however, that care is not necessary in the mechanical operation of pruning. On the other hand, it is of the greatest importance that large limbs be removed with care and the wounds painted to prevent the entrance of fungi which will induce decay. In training young trees, all crotches should be avoided. If bad crotches should be found to exist in trees ten or more years old, they should be braced by means of an iron bolt. Much damage may be avoided if bolts are used in season.—New England Homestead.

Paris' city council is going to give prizes yearly to the architects and the constructors of the six handsomest houses erected during the year.

Charles Lamb would write one of his essays in an evening, after a day spent at his desk in the East India office.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Chicago Tribune finds that of 162 presidents and professors in seventeen Western colleges and universities 127 are in favor of expansion, 19 opposed and 16 non-committal.

A beautiful young woman is a member of the police force of Honolulu. The correspondent who described her will be forgiven readily for speaking of her as "one of the finest."

By excluding this country's food products the German Emperor hopes to convince America that he is too friendly to permit the possibility of its going without pork and apple sauce on his account.

Within eight more centuries leap year will have become a relic of the present time. By that time the extra eleven days lost to make up the changes from the old Julian calendar to that of the present day will all have been duly accounted for, and the world will run around in just 365 days, and no more.

"Remember the Maine" and "I'm not a hero, I'm only a regular" are the epigrams of our war with Spain. General Fred. Funston, the gallant commander of the Kansas regiment in the Philippines, however, has just contributed the finest phrase of the contest: "How long can you hold your position?" asked General MacArthur, at Caloocan. Funston's reply was: "Until my regiment is mustered out."

According to that expert observer, L. G. Powers, late Labor Commissioner of Minnesota, the losses that most sorely afflict the farmers of the country are incurred not in stock but in "stocks." He declared that the farmers constitute the major part of the flocks of "lambs" shorn in Wall street, and he estimates that they furnish about three-fourths of the "outside money" lost in speculation there.

London coroners are sticklers for their rights. A box held at a railroad station recently, owing to the railroad officials having lost the way bill, was opened, though it was consigned to a Hamburg museum, and the body of a young woman and two skulls were found inside. The young woman was a mumified Peruvian and the skulls were prehistoric, yet the coroner of the district insists on holding inquests on both mummy and skulls unless the museum people have them removed.

It is a remarkable fact that the American cotton manufacturer, despite the fact that he is the only textile producer in the United States who has the raw material ready to hand, has failed to reduce the importation of goods that compete with his output, while, on the other hand, the manufacturers of silk and wool have succeeded in very materially lessening the imports of silken and woolen fabrics. The fact is all the more remarkable because the exports of American cotton goods show a handsome gain, says the Dry Goods Economist.

The Arkansas Legislature has passed a game law that will subject to a fine a woman wearing a stuffed bird on her hat. It provides that "any person who shall have in possession or who shall sell or expose for sale any feathers or skins or parts of birds for use in millinery or similar purposes, or shall kill for such purposes any birds in this State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $50 for each bird skin or part of skin or parcel of feathers so sold or offered for sale or killed for that purpose."

The Mercantile-Marine shipbuilding output for the whole world for 1898, says United States Consul James Boyle, of Liverpool, is estimated at 1,839,000 tons, and Lloyd's returns show that of this total 1,367,570 tons gross were launched in the United Kingdom. This English output covered 761 vessels, of which only 17 were sailing ships, and it does not include 41 warships launched in 1898, and aggregating 191,555 tons displacement. Not counting warships, at the end of 1898 there were 584 vessels under construction in English yards, aggregating 1,401,087 gross tons.

Cornell University has a new museum, an "educational museum." It is not historical in character but an exhibit of methods now prevailing in American schools. There is a library of 418 text-books, practically all now used in the schools, which have been donated by the publishers. Then there are complete sets of drawings made by pupils in the high schools, sets of school modelings in clay, manual training work in wood and iron, etc. The students in the pedagogical courses are enabled by these exhibits to judge what is practically done in the schools as well as what theoretically should be done.

Spain also is trying to take a hand in the partition of China. She demands a cession of land in China as indemnity from the Chinese government for permitting the filibuster steamer Abbey to leave Canton last fall with arms for the Filipinos. The amusing thing about this claim is that Admiral Dewey captured the Abbey and that the American forces were in possession of Manila at the time. Spain had ceased to exercise any real authority in the Philippines. Still there is no harm in Spain trying to play the role of a great power. England, Russia and Germany will take care of her claim.

The chief interest to American trade in the Russian activity in railway building in that part of the world is the fresh opportunity it offers for American railmakers and locomotive builders. The length of road immediately projected is only some 250 miles in length, but with the extensions that are commercial and political necessities, there will be fully another thousand miles to be constructed. Of the whole estimated trade of Persia, amounting to about $55,000,000, about half is done by English and British India, of which portion four-fifths falls to India. The other half goes to Russia and the Black Sea through Turkish territory. A country doing that amount of trade is a market not to be despised.

The plans of the new ten-story lying-in hospital in New York City, to be built with the money given by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, shows that the sky-scraper idea may be utilized for other than those of business. With modern improvements in hospital management and with modern systems of construction, and especially of elevator service, the hospital no longer needs the ground area which formerly was indispensable, and which is so difficult of acquisition in a large city at the point where it is most needed, says the New York World. The adoption of the sky-scraper for hospital purposes, of which New York furnishes, we believe, the first illustration, is a distinctive step forward in the path of progress, an evidence of the capacity of advanced civilization to meet its growing needs.

To their credit be it said, some of the English manufacturers of lucifer matches have taken action in the direction of efficient dental supervision as well as the introduction of more perfect machinery, with a view to lessening the exposure of operatives to the deleterious influence of phosphorus; and, irrespective of any other considerations, active personal interest is shown by proprietors to render their establishments complete in all the conditions requisite to the health of those employed in the various departments. Any case of necrosis receives immediate attention, to the advantage of the sufferer. In respect to this disease, however, it appears that in Germany, Austria and Switzerland the manufacture of matches is pursued as a home industry, and, of course, under conditions which must aggravate the dangers to health.

A curious illustration of human proneness to mend sociological errors rather than prevent them, is illustrated by a system of anthropological examinations now being conducted in the New York Juvenile Asylum, observes the Argonaut. This work has been undertaken by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka. Its object is to ascertain the exact physical condition of the children admitted to the institution, as a basis for such developing treatment as will tend to bring up to the standard of normal childhood. The nearer the normal physical standard is approached, the stronger are the probabilities that the children will be able to cope with normal beings in the struggle for existence; conversely, the farther they are from that standard, the smaller their opportunities for their success and happiness in life.

It is a dream of scientists that the laboratory will some day take the place of the farm and ranch in the production of food for human use, and the widespread use and increasing popularity of prepared food and the constant invention of new kinds of artificial food indicate that this dream may not be so impossible of realization after all. It certainly is shattering the gloomy predictions of Malthus and of prophets of more recent date, like Sir William Crookes. It does not follow that the human race must continue to use natural food because it has done so in the past. It has outgrown many former habits in this direction, and it is perpetually escaping from them as civilization advances. The time may not come, as some enthusiasts have predicted, when a dinner will consist of a pellet, but if present tendencies are any indication the day is not distant when failure of crops may be a matter of small importance. What surprises science may have in store for the race beyond this point may be left to the imagination.

The theory that men are not so addicted to doing things for the sake of wearing appropriate clothes as women apparently needs revision. For example, we find this in the Haberdasher: "In this age men must be at home in all arts likely to be called into play in a game of golf or tennis, on board a yacht, while wheeling, driving or riding. No matter which sport he follows, he must of necessity have a proper costume. For every sport there is a well-defined code of dress. A man desirous of living up to the conventionalities must pay as close attention to the details of his dress for the field as he does to that for evening wear. It is improper to wear any old suit that may be handy or cheap when wheeling, playing golf, or while indulging in the pleasures afforded by any sport for which a special costume has been designed. A well-equipped wardrobe of outing wearables is essential to that feeling of perfect comfort which accompanies good clothes, designed for the occasion." The old jest about the woman who purchased her cycling clothes before she bought her wheel is apparently applicable now to the sterner sex. It is to be noticed that the expression of opinion given above does not lay stress on the question of comfort, but has to do altogether with the question of fashion and "propriety."

Travelers in Hawaii state that it is almost impossible to trace parentage there, because adoption of children is so universal.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "You Can't Cheat God"—He Will Weigh Our Acts With Perfect Balances—Opportunities Measured Against Sins—Personal Responsibility For Errors.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In these days of moral awakening this pointed sermon by Dr. Talmage on personal responsibility before God will be read with a deep and solemn interest; text, Daniel v., 27, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Babylon was the paradise of architecture, and driven out from thence the grandest buildings of modern times are only the evidence of her fall. The site having been selected for the city, 2,000,000 men were employed in the rearing of her walls and the building of her works. It was a city sixty miles in circumference. There was a trench all around the city, from which the material for the building of the city had been digged. There were twenty-five gates on each side of the city; between every two gates a tower of defense springing into the skies; from each gate on the one side, a street running straight through to the corresponding gate on the other side, so that there were fifty streets fifteen miles long. Through the city ran a branch of the river Euphrates. This river sometimes overflowed its banks, and, to keep it from ruining the city, a lake was constructed into which the surplus water of the river would run during the time of freshets, and the water was kept in this artificial lake until time of drought, and then this water would stream down over the city. At either end of the bridge spanning this Euphrates there was a palace—the one palace a mile and a half around, the other palace seven and a half miles around.

The wife of Nebuchadnezzar had been born and brought up in the country, and in a mountainous region, and she could not bear this flat district of Babylon, and so, to please his wife, Nebuchadnezzar built in the midst of the city a mountain 400 feet high. This mountain was built out into terraces supported on arches. On the top of these arches a layer of flat stones, on the top of that a layer of reeds and bitumen, on the top of that two layers of bricks closely cemented, on the top of that a heavy sheet of lead, and on the top of that the soil placed—the soil so deep that a Lebanon cedar had room to anchor its roots. There were pumps worked by mighty machinery, fetching up the water from the Euphrates to this hanging garden, as it was called, so that there were fountains spouting into the sky. Standing below and looking up, it must have seemed as if the clouds were in blossom, or as though the sky leaned on the shoulder of a cedar. All this Nebuchadnezzar did to please his wife. Well, she ought to have been pleased. I suppose she was pleased. If that would not please her, nothing would. There was in that city also the temple of Belus, with towers—one tower the eighth of a mile high, in which there was an observatory where astronomers talked to the stars. There was in that temple an image, just one image, which would cost what would be our $50,000,000.

Oh, what a city! The earth never saw anything like it, never will see anything like it, and yet I have to tell you that it is going to be destroyed. The king and his princes are at a feast. They are all intoxicated. Pour out the rich wine into the chalices! Drink to the health of the king! Drink to the glory of Babylon! Drink to a great future! A thousand lords reel intoxicated. The king seated upon a chair, with vacant look, as intoxicated men will—with vacant look stared at the wall. But soon that vacant look takes on intensity, and it is an affrighted look, and all the princes begin to look and wonder what is the matter, and they look at the same point on the wall, and then there drops a darkness into the room that puts out the blaze of the golden plate, and out of the sleeve of the darkness there comes a finger—a finger of the fiery terror circling around and circling around as though it would write, and then it comes up and with sharp tip of flame it inscribes on the plastering on the wall the doom of the king: "Weighed in the balances and found wanting." The bang of heavy fists against the gates of the palace is followed by the breaking in of the doors. A thousand gleaming knives strike into 1000 quivering hearts. Now death is king, and he is seated on a throne of corpses. In that hall there is a balance lifted. God swung it. On one side of the balance are put Belshazzar's opportunities, on the other side of the balance are put Belshazzar's sins. The sins come down. His opportunities go up. Weighed in the balances—found wanting.

There has been a great deal of cheating in our country with false weights and measures and balances, and the Government, to change that state of things, appointed Commissioners, whose business it was to stamp weights and measures and balances, and a great deal of the wrong has been corrected. But still, after all, there is no such thing as a perfect balance on earth. The chain may break or some of the metal may be clipped or in some way the equipoise may be disturbed. You cannot always depend upon earthly balances. A pound is not always a pound, and you may pay for one thing and get another, but, in the balance which is suspended to the throne of God, a pound is a pound and right is right and wrong is wrong and a soul is a soul and eternity is eternity. God has a perfect bushel and a perfect peck and a perfect gallon. When merchants weigh their goods in the wrong way, then the Lord weighs the goods again. If from the imperfect measure the merchant pours out what pretends to be a gallon of oil, and there is less than a gallon, God knows it, and He calls upon His recording angel to mark it, "So much wanting in that measure of oil." The farmer comes in from the country. He has apples to sell. He has an imperfect measure. He pours out the apples from this imperfect measure. God recognizes it. He says to the recording angel, "Mark down so many apples too few—an imperfect measure." We may cheat ourselves, and we may cheat the world, but we cannot cheat God, and in the great day of judgment it will be found out that what we learned in boyhood at school is correct; that twenty hundredweight makes a ton, and 120 solid feet make a cord of wood. No more, no less, and a religion which does not take hold of this life, as well as the life to come, is no religion at all.

But, my friends, that is not the style of balances I am to speak of to-day; that is not the kind of weights and measures. I am to speak of that kind of balances which weigh principles, weigh churches, weigh men, weigh nations and weigh worlds. "What!" you say. "Is it possible that our world is to be weighed?" Yes. Why, you would think if God put on one side of the balances suspended from the throne the Alps and the Pyrenees and the Himalayas and Mount Washington and all the cities of the earth they would crush it. No, no! The time will come when God will sit down on the white throne to see the world weighed, and on one side will be the world's opportunities and on the other side the world's sins. Down will go the sins and away will go the opportunities and God will say to the messengers with the torch: "Burn that world! Weighed and found wanting!"

So God will weigh churches. He takes a great church. That church, great according to the worldly estimate, must be weighed. He puts it on one side the balances and the minister and the choir and the building that cost its hundreds of thousands of dollars. He puts them on one side the balances. On the other side of the scale He puts what that church ought to be, what its consecration ought to be, what its sympathy for the poor ought to be, what its devotion to all good ought to be. That is on one side. That side comes down, and the church, not being able to stand the test, rises in the balances. It does not make any difference about your magnificent machinery. A church is built for one thing—to save souls. If it saves a few souls when it might save a multitude of souls, God will spew it out of His mouth. Weighed and found wanting!

So we perceive that God estimates nations. How many times He has put the Spanish monarchy into the scales and found it insufficient and condemned it! The French empire was placed on one side of the scales, and God weighed the French empire, and Napoleon said: "Have I not enlarged the boulevards? Did I not kindle the glories of the Champs Elysees? Have I not adorned the Tuileries? Have I not built the gilded opera house? Then God weighed the nation, and He put on one side the scales the emperor and the boulevards and the Tuileries and the Champs Elysees and the gilded opera house, and on the other side He puts that man's abominations, that man's libertinism, that man's selfishness, that man's godless ambition. This last came down, and all the brilliancy of the scene vanished. What is that voice coming up from Sedan? Weighed and found wanting!

But I must become more individual and more personal in my address. Some people say they do not think clergymen ought to be personal in their religious address, but ought to deal with subjects in the abstract. I do not think that way. What would you think of a hunter who should go to the Adirondacks to shoot deer in the abstract? Ah, no! He loads the gun; he puts the butt of it against his breast, he runs his eye along the barrel, he takes sure aim, and then crash go the antlers on the rocks! And so, if we want to be hunters for the Lord, we must take sure aim and fire. Not in the abstract are we to treat things in religious discussions. If a physician comes into a sickroom, does he treat disease in the abstract? No. He feels the pulse, takes the diagnosis, then he writes the prescription. And if we want to heal souls for this life and the life to come, we do not want to treat them in the abstract. The fact is, you and I have a malady which, if uncured by grace, will kill us forever. Now, I want no abstraction. Where is the balm? Where is the physician?

People say there is a day of judgment coming. My friends, every day is a day of judgment, and you and I to-day are being canvassed, inspected, weighed. Here are the balances of the sanctuary. They are lifted, and we must all be weighed. Who will come and be weighed first. Here is a moralist who volunteers. He is one of the most upright men in the country. He comes. "Well, my brother, get in—get into the balances now and be weighed." But as he gets into the balances I say, "What is that bundle you have along with you?" "Oh," he says, "that is my reputation for goodness and kindness and charity and generosity and kindliness generally!" "Oh, my brother, we cannot weigh that! We are going to weigh you—you. Now stand in the scales—you, the moralist! Paid your debts?" "Yes," you say, "paid all my debts." "Have you acted in an upright way in the community?" "Yes, yes." "Have you been kind to the poor? Are you faithful in a thousand relations in life?" "Yes." "So far, so good. But now, before you get out of this scale I want to ask you two or three questions. Have your thoughts always been right?" "No," you say; "no." Put down one mark. "Have you loved the Lord with all your heart and soul and mind and strength?" "No," you say. Make another mark. "Come now, be frank and confess that in 10,000 things you have come short, have you not?" "Yes." Make 10,000 marks. Come now, get me a book large enough to make the record of the moralist's deficits. My brother, stand in the scales, do not fly away from them. I put on your side the scales all the good deeds you ever did, all the kind words you ever uttered. But on the other side the scales I put this weight which God says I must put there—on the other side the scales and opposite to yours I put this weight, "By the deeds of the law shall no flesh living be justified." Weighed and found wanting!

Still, the balances of the sanctuary are suspended and we are ready to weigh any who come. Who shall be the next. Well, here is a formalist. He comes and he gets into the balances, and as he gets in I see that all his religion is in genuflection and in outward observances. As he gets into the scales I say, "What is that you have in this pocket?" "Oh!" he says, "that is a Westminster assembly catechism." I say: "Very good. What have you in the other pocket?" "Oh!," he says, "that is the Heidelberg catechism." "Very good. What is that you have under your arm, standing in this balance of the sanctuary?" "Oh!" he says, "that is a church record." "Very good. What are those books on your side the balances?" "Oh!" he says, "those are 'Calvin's Institutes.'" "My brother, we are not weighing books, we are weighing you. It cannot be that you are depending for your salvation upon your orthodoxy. Do you not know that the creeds and the forms of religion are merely the scaffolding for the building? You certainly are not going to mistake the scaffolding for the temple. Do you not know that men have gone to perdition with a catechism in their pocket?" "But," says the man, "I cross myself often." "Ah! that will not save you." "But," says the man, "I am sympathetic for the poor." "That will not save you." Says the man, "I sat at the communion table." "That will not save you." "But," says the man, "I have had my name on the church record." "That will not save you." "But I have been a professor of religion forty years." "That will not save you. Stand there on your side the balances, and I will give you the advantage—I will let you have all the creeds, all the church records, all the Christian conventions that were ever held, all the communion tables that were ever built, on your side the balances. On the other side the balances I must put what God says I must put there. I put this 1,000,000 pound weight on the other side the balances, 'Having the form of godliness, but denying the power thereof.'" Weighed and found wanting!

Still the balances are suspended. Are there any others who would like to be weighed or who will be weighed? Yes; here comes a worldling. He gets into the scales. I can very easily see what his whole life is made up of. Stocks, dividends, percentages, "buyer ten days," "buyer thirty days." "Get in, my friend, get into these balances and be weighed—weighed for this life and weighed for the life to come." He gets in. I find that the two great questions in his life are, "How cheaply can I buy these goods?" and "How dearly can I sell them?" I find he admires heaven because it is a land of gold, and money must be "easy." I find, from talking with him, that religion and the Sabbath are an interruption, a vulgar interruption, and he hopes on the way to church to drum up a new customer! All the week he has been weighing fruits, weighing meats, weighing ice, weighing coals, weighing confections, weighing worldly and perishable commodities, not realizing the fact that He himself has been weighed. "On your side the balances, O worldly! I will give you full advantage. I put on your side all the banking houses, all the storehouses, all the cargoes, all the insurance companies, all the factories, all the silver, all the gold, all the money vaults, all the safe deposits—all on your side. But it does not add one ounce, for at the very moment we are congratulating you on your fine house and upon your princely income God and the angels are writing in regard to your soul: 'Weighed and found wanting!'"

A Launch For Gospel Services.

A launch bearing the name of Christian Endeavor, built of steel, was recently dedicated by the Golden Gate Christian Endeavor Union at San Francisco. The launch has a seating capacity for fifty persons, and a speed of twelve miles an hour. It is to be used in visiting vessels in the bay, carrying persons to hold religious services.

The Joker's Budget.

Jests and Yarns by Funny Men of the Press.

DISTRESSING.

She stood before her glass and sighed;
She had not found her first gray hair;
Her curling lashes sadly drooped,
And two big teardrops trembled there.

The maid had not been crossed in love,
Her heart had not been rent in twain;
No wrinkles marred her smooth, fair brow,
No coming crowsfeet gave her pain.

But in the speeding car the maid
Had met the richest of her beaux—
She looked into her glass and saw
A streak of soot upon her nose.

THE WAY IN SPAIN.

"This government," said the Spanish statesman indignantly, "is all at sea."

"Oh, not so bad as that!" protested the colleague.

"Well," he unwillingly yielded, "all of it except the navy."

BEYOND ACCOUNTING.

Old Grinders—"Look here, young man, how do you account for the fact that you were seven minutes late in getting to the office this morning?"

Weary Clerk—"I don't account for it at all. I've just succeeded in getting another place."

WIFELY SOLICITUDE.

"How carefully your wife does watch your health!"

"Yes; she knows that if I get up a big doctor's bill she won't get a summer trip."

SELFISH PLEASURES.

"Willoughby, you seem to prefer golf to bicycling."

"Yes; you see, if anybody gets hurt at golf it is generally the caddie."

A MEAN FELLOW.

"John, you don't seem to enjoy this asparagus."

"No; just as I was buying it, that miserable Tom Biggs came along and dunned me for that $10 I owe him."

A WOMAN MADE LAW.

Mrs. Mild—You seem to differ from the usual idea about coddling a man to win his consent. According to your theory, scolding is the best medium for winning satisfactory results.

Mrs. Wild—That, my dear, is in accord with one of the laws of nature. Everything has to be blown up before it will "come down."

LABOR CONQUERS ALL.

"The worm will turn," exclaimed the woman, menacingly.

This before she went to housekeeping.

Years pass.

"I've so much to do I don't know which way to turn!" she now says, with a smile.

If a person does her own work, she often hasn't time to feel ill used.

THE NEW VARIETY.

"Frank, dear," said Miss Northside coyly, as the two walked home from church last night, "we have been engaged more than a month, and you have not yet given me an engagement ring."

"No, love," replied Frank, "this is a ringless engagement."

TRYING TO DECEIVE.

"What do you want?" sharply asked the lady of the house as a stranger walked around to the back door of the house.

"Nothing at all, ma'am," suavely replied the stranger, bowing. "I was just making a bluff. I was put off a street car and the conductor stood on the platform grinning at me, so I just walked into the nearest yard to make him think I had reached my destination."

THE JOKER AND THE JOKE.

Joke Writer (timidly)—Could you—er—let me have ten cents, my dear, for car fare? I—er—want to ride downtown and submit this joke to some of the editors.

His Wife—Hum—er—what is the joke about?

Joke Writer—Why—er—it's one of those prime old absurdities about a woman—ha! ha!—about a woman asking her husband for money, you know.

Annual Output of Paper Collars.

Two paper collar plants are still running in this country, one in New York and the other in Boston, and their annual output is from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 collars. The demand for their products is distributed impartially among the States, railroad towns and mining districts supplying the largest number of consumers. In several towns in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois paper collars are the only kind sold, it is said. Canada still continues to use the articles in quantity, and in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island as many paper collars are worn now as during the flush times of the sixties. The South American countries are also good customers of the paper collar manufacturers, although their present consumption is nothing like that of thirty years ago. A new kind of paper collar now on the market combines the advantages of both paper and celluloid, without the latter's imperfections. It is made of a superior grade of linen paper, and is treated with a waterproof preparation which keeps the collar in good condition for a couple of weeks. As in the case of the celluloid collar it is renovated by wiping with a damp cloth. The price of the new collar is a trifle more than 2 cents.

A lady's foot should equal in length one seventh of her height.

Hard Work.

Old Dick Wilson was quite as remarkable for quaintness as for laziness. As he had a passion for wandering about the hills and forests, and liked to boast that he knew all about roots and herbs, he was frequently employed, in primitive days, to bring the frugal housewives the sassafras, wintergreen, et cetera, for their root beer. On one occasion Dr. H— called on Dick, and handing him a large basket, desired him to go to a certain spot, about two miles distant, and bring him a quantity of snails, adding:

"Be as quick as you can, Dick, for I am in a hurry."

Muttering that "the doctor is always in a hurry," Dick set off on his expedition; and the doctor, after his round of visits, seated himself in his office to rest—study, perhaps, for it was long ago—and to wait for Dick.

In the deepest twilight of the long June day Dick appeared, and after carefully setting down his basket, seated himself with an air of utter weariness on the threshold of the open door.

"Well, Dick," said the doctor, "did you get the snails?"

"Look in the basket, doctor."

The doctor looked, and to his vexation saw only two or three miserable "specimens" on the bottom of the basket, and exclaimed irefully,—

"Why, Dick, what does this mean?" ironically adding, "were there no snails there?"

"Oh, yes, plenty of 'em there, doctor, but it was such hard work to run 'em down."

French Submarine Torpedo Boats.

The widespread interest which has been aroused by the performances of the submarine torpedo boat "Gustave Zede" (so named after the late inventor) is out of all proportion to the actual fighting value of this type of vessel; for, although she is probably the most successful and practical vessel of the type that has yet appeared, she has done nothing to warrant the unbounded enthusiasm with which the French people have greeted her appearance—a fact which has been pointed out by some of the most noted experts of the French navy.

However, there is evidently something which takes the popular fancy in the idea of a fighting ship that can move unseen in the depths of the ocean, and strike a fatal blow unnoticed and unsuspected by the enemy. The "Gustave Zede" has proved her ability to travel at a moderate speed at the surface of the water; she has also shown that she can dive and proceed at a greatly reduced speed below the surface; but it has yet to be shown that she can overtake a modern warship, sink below the water, keeping still in touch with her foe, and then deliver the fatal blow unerringly. In this, as in all other vessels of the class, the weak point is the impossibility of keeping in sight a ship that is on the alert and in full command of her maneuvering powers. At the same time, there will probably be a sphere of usefulness for the submarine vessel in assisting in the defence of a blockaded harbor. For this class of work it will rank with the torpedo and the submarine mine.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Gossip spends more time getting itself repeated than history does.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1895.

Bad luck causes a man to make a mental inventory of his friends.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

It's hard to be grateful to those who fight your battles for you and get licked.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

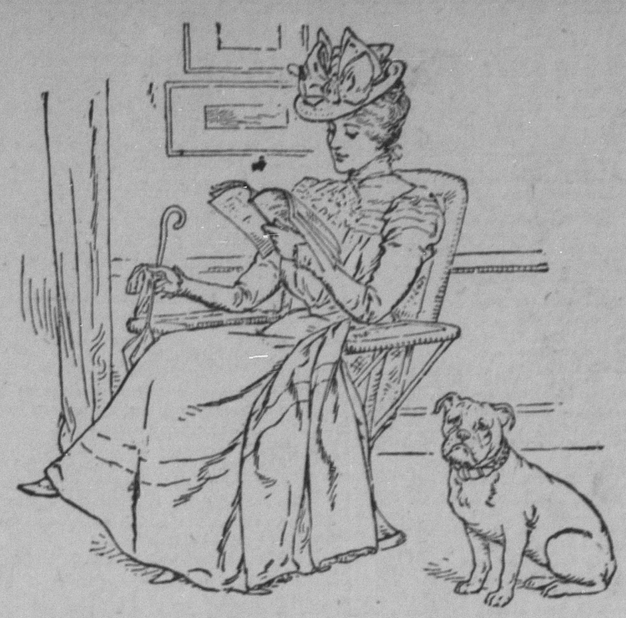
The badness of the bad should not prejudice one against the goodness of the good.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

If some people profited by their errors it would keep them busy declaring dividends.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

There is no task so small that it may not be made great by faithfulness.



Some persons say they are never influenced by an advertisement.

It is not expected that any one will buy Ivory Soap solely because it is suggested by an advertisement, but if you have never used Ivory Soap, you may be induced to ask some friend about it; should you find—as you probably will—that *she* is enthusiastic in its praise, then *you* may try it.

Millions of people use Ivory Soap; they use it because they like it. You too will like it. There is a difference in soaps.

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Be determined to succeed. If you have great difficulties, cut your way with the diamond of faith.

CONSTIPATION

"I have gone **14 days at a time without a movement of the bowels,** not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I heard of but never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief." AYLMER L. HUNT, 199 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322

He who remains tranquilly on the ground and watches, often gets better apples than the man who climbs up and shakes them all from the tree.

FARQUHAR RAKE SEPARATOR

Lightest draught; most durable, perfect in operation and cheapest.

Farquhar Vibrator Separator

greatest capacity; wastes no grain, cleans ready for market. Specially adapted for merchant threshing and large crops. Threshes rice, flax and millet. Received medals and awards at three world's fairs.

Farquhar Celebrated Ajax Engine

Received medal and highest award at World's Columbian Exposition. Farquhar's threshing engines are the most perfect in use. Have seats, foot brakes and two injectors. Are very strong and durable and are made as light as is consistent with safety. There is no record of a Farquhar boiler ever exploding.

Farquhar Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill.

Most accurate set works made. Quick receding head blocks and lightning gig back.

Engines Boilers Saw Mills and Agricultural Implements Generally.

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Best Prescription for Malaria, Chills and Fever,

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form.

Grove's is the only Chill cure that is sold throughout the entire malarial sections of the United States. Every dealer is authorized to guarantee Grove's. No cure No Pay. Price 50c.

First Tasteless Tonic ever manufactured. All other so-called "Tasteless" Tonics are imitations. Ask any druggist about this who is not PUSHING an imitation.

THE TRADE DEMANDS GROVE'S.

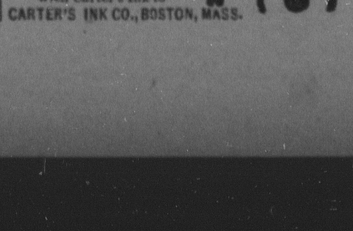
PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen:—We wish to congratulate you on the increased sales we are having on your *Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.* On examining our record of inventory under date of Jan. 1st. we find that we sold during the Chill season of 1898, 2260 dozen *Grove's Tonic.* Please rush down order enclosed herewith, and oblige,

Yours truly, **MEYER BROS. DRUG CO.**

USE CERTAIN CHILL CURE.
DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

B N U 22.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.



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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 1

Just at this time Quayism is on the decline in this county.

The Ohio Republican convention will be harmonious for McKinley's renomination, but a fight will be made against Hanna.

The President has pared down the civil service rules to open the way for 4000 spoils seekers. In accepting his platform he promised not to do this.

Filipinos fight after dark; they sneak up to our lines and pick off our men like snipe. Then they play a trick by hiding their arms and surrendering to be fed.

A scientist says that lake Michigan is encroaching upon Chicago at the rate of nine inches per 100 years, and that in 1500 years the entire city will be engulfed in the lake.

Reed, it is given out, does not intend to quit congress and politics, and this would not be relished by McKinley, who fears the czar may have an eye on the next presidency.

Speculators say they can see higher prices for wheat and talk of its going up to 85c. We judge it's the old game; they kept the prices down so as to buy up all they can at low figures, and are now ready to sell off at high prices.

John Sherman, the former Secretary of State, is emphatic in his opposition to our eastern policy. He thinks it is all wrong, and calls the effort to subdue the Filipinos merciless slaughter, asserting they should be succored instead of coerced.

There will be thirty Democratic Judges named in the State Convention for the Supreme Court nomination. Assuming that half an hour will be required to place each in nomination, fifteen hours of the convention's time will be taken up with speeches.

In Iowa ten were killed in a railroad accident, and up in New York an express train ran into a carriage, killing four of the occupants. In Georgia an entire family, husband, wife and seven children, was cremated by the burning of their house.

Adjutant General Corbin has prepared this statement of the number of deaths which have occurred in the army since the beginning of the war with Spain: Cuba, 1,399; Porto Rico, 287; Honolulu, 45; Philippines, 606; United States, 3,872; total, 6,209.

McKeesport ministers this week began an organized crusade against corruption in municipal affairs. On Sunday each preached a vigorous sermon against the faults of the office-holders and since then they have been arousing sentiment by pastoral calls against the iniquity they have discovered.

Probably the real sticking point in the proposed round up of the Cuban insurgents is that there are not enough guns to correspond with the enrollment, remarks the Record. Every soldier who shall present himself for his share of the $3,000,000 is expected to bring along his gun. The inconvenience of this arrangement will be made apparent if the number of soldiers and the number of guns shall not tally.

Compressed air has within a short time been introduced into workshops as a means of doing many things laboriously performed of old by hand. Weights are lifted and carried from floor to bench, or lathe, chisel work is done, also rivetting, and there are ingenious devices for employing this power of compressed air in many ways.

One effect of the business and industrial revival is a large increase in the postal revenues. It is estimated at Washington that the receipts of the fiscal year will aggregate nearly $100,000,000, as contrasted with a recent average of less than $85,000,000. One result of this will be to advance many more postoffices than usual to the next higher class, and with the advance will go larger pay to the postmasters.

Another one of the sins of the last legislature has come to light. Parnassus borough, in Westmoreland county, has been legislated out of existence by an oversight on the part of the legislature. The borough was incorporated under what is known as the Birmingham charter act. The legislature repealed this act, but made no provision for the numerous boroughs of this State which secured their charters under that piece of legislation. As a result all these boroughs are now without any legal existence.

A sleeping car company is responsible for the money and valuables of the persons who ride in its cars; but this responsibility is limited to the money and other articles necessary for the use and comfort of the traveler in his journey, according to his station in life. This is the decision rendered by the Appellate Court the other day, in the suit of Ernest Williams, assignee of R. W. Bates, against the Wagner Palace Car Company. Mr. Bates lost $1250 while occupying a berth in a sleeping car coming from Detroit.

The splendid trim in which the Democracy of this state finds its organization, after several years of semi-chaos, is attributable to Colonel James M. Guffey's wise and conservative efforts for the good of the party, quieting bickerings, healing factions and restoring confidence among the rank and file, and now presenting a solid front to the hord that has despoiled our commonwealth. Colonel Guffey was unselfish in the good work done and is deserving lasting thanks from the Democracy of the state and nation.

A year ago the United States authorities were arming the Tagals to fight the Spaniards. They are now proposing to arm the Macabebes to fight the Tagals. Next year it may be in order to arm the Sulus and Negritos to subdue both Tagals and Macabebes, when all the islanders are well armed—but "what's the use," as they say in Puerto Rico. American assumption of sovereignty was once excused on the ground that it was necessary to prevent the natives from slaughtering each other, but now that assumed sovereignty is made the excuse for inciting the natives to do so.

War between China and Russia, or Germany, is now in the wind. The chances for war appear to the state department to be greater now than at the time Admiral Dewey sent his famous hurry order for the Oregon. China is now menaced by Germany, which will ask a heavy indemnity for the Kiao Chau affair, and by Russia, which proposes to take Chinese territory without the formality of a concession.

It is feared that, while the Chinese government might settle diplomatically her trouble with Germany, growing out of the killing of three German officers at Kiao Chau, Russia's threat to seize the right of way for her Manchuria railway to Peking will aggravate the Chinese into a clash with either Germany or Russia or both.

Governor Stone imagining he is the state's high-cock-a-lorum, besides being Quay's subservient bottle washer, this Governor Stone is likely to get into the courts, on account of well-founded beliefs that he has violated the Constitution to please his owner, the boss. His scheme of paring items like the school fund, instead of using the veto power, is undoubtedly a usurpation of power belonging alone to the Legislature.

He has made some queer contracts, compelling managers of charities and other institutions to sign agreements not to draw the money appropriated. The Governor has played several other queer pranks in about the same line and the courts are to be invoked to bring this petty czar into line with constitutional duty.

An instance of the sincerity of Governor Stone's high-sounding professions is furnished by the Philadelphia "North American." The governor vetoed a proper appropriation of $1,500 to the widow of a stenographer for services rendered by her husband to the Legislature at the session of 1897. This appropriation the governor vetoed upon the ground that the unpaid accounts of the Legislature of two years ago ought not to be paid for by the Legislature of this year. The widow, therefore, was refused the money due her husband. Subsequently the governor, who thus filed his caveat against the widow's payment, attached his signature to a bill appropriating $5,000 to the machine henchmen, T. Larry Eyre, of Chester county, for services rendered by that politician as sergeant-at-arms of the legislative committees at the session of 1897, the extravagant bills for which were vetoed by Governor Hastings. The reasoning that struck down the widow's appropriation would have been fatal to the $5,000 voted the Quay heeler.

It seems the President is likely to issue a call for 35,000 men for the war in the Philippine islands. The reports given out for weeks that the war was about over and that the insurgents were ready to lay down their arms, were unfounded.

The approach of the wet season finds the insurrection seemingly taking a new lease of life. All along the American lines the rebels are showing more aggressive activity, in their guerrilla style, than at any time before since the fall of Malolos.

They keep the United States troops in the trenches, sleeping in their clothing, and constantly on the alert against dashes upon our outposts, and they make life warm for the American garrisons in the towns.

The insurgents believe the Americans are done, and are preparing for an interval of inactivity during the wet season. This period is sure to be followed by much suffering. Thousands of acres that were under cultivation last year have not been plowed this year at all, and the Government will probably be obliged to feed thousands, just as it fed the Cubans.

The Bellefonte Republican, the anti-Quay organ, says it aims at harmony in the party above everything else and then exclaims thus: "We firmly and honestly believe that the best interests of Republicanism demand the overthrow of Quay power in Pennsylvania and we will put forth our earnest efforts in this direction with the sincere hope that the day is not far distant when the Quay dynasty will give way to purer and better politics in Pennsylvania."

And that other organ, the Keystone Gazette, is likewise pleading for Republican harmony. With all this inharmonious desire for harmony, it should be possible to find the article without lighting a match.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT

Two Judges of the Supreme Court are to be elected; since each party can nominate only one, the Democratic and Republican nominees are sure of election to that august tribunal.

Hon. C. A. Mayer, of Lock Haven, has the instructions of several counties for the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge, his purity and distinguished service as a jurist would make him a fit and popular man for the place.

Several counties have also instructed for Hon. D. L. Krebs, of Clearfield, for the same high place.

Mr. Woolverton, of Sunbury, will have the counties of Union, Northumberland, Columbia and Montour, for Supreme Judge.

Judge Yerkes will have his own county of Bucks and several others, for the same position.

Judge Bailey will have Huntingdon, Blair and Mifflin.

Besides these prominent names there is a score of candidates for Supreme Judge whose support in the Democratic convention will be confined to the delegates of their respective counties.

Judge Ermantrout, of Berks, will be the second choice of Union and Northumberland, in case Woolverton fails.

Judge Bucher, of Union, was urged to be a candidate, but refused.

WAR NOT OVER YET.

The best of authorities in Manila declare that it would be attempting the impossible to expect to establish American supremacy in the Philippine Islands without a much larger army which the events of the past week have shown to be absolutely necessary.

The inadequacy of the American forces is said to be responsible for the large total loss in the number of small encounters, without material results as a compensation.

Much of the country swept by Major Generals MacArthur and Lawton, including scores of the smaller towns and some of the larger ones have been left uncovered, simply for want of men to hold them, and the insurgents have returned, and are camping in the jungles and woods outside others, on the watch for chances to harass the garrisons and attack scouting parties or detached companies with greater forces. This is the kind of warfare they prefer to regular battles, and much of our fighting has been over the same battle grounds.

TOO MANY DANDIES.

In the Presbyterian Assembly, in session at Minneapolis, were many interesting discussions. An extract from the remarks of Dr. Dinsmore, is interesting:

Dr. Dinsmore said if he had charge of the theological seminaries he would allow no man to take charge of a self-supporting church till he had three years' hardship as a missionary. There is a strong feeling among the older ministers that the broods of new ministers now being hatched out by some of the seminaries are not of the right mold for the hard, self-sacrificing and laborious life of a clergyman.

It had been said the tendency of the theological seminaries of these days is to give the church too many "dandy" ministers. The student in the richer seminaries, at least, is surrounded by all of the comforts and many of the luxuries, and, it is argued, he can hardly resist the temptation to set large store on good things of life, to yearn after fashionable clothes, to ape the manners and affectations of the rich, and finally, when he comes out of the seminary, to cast around for some quiet pool in which to cast his line or some fine place with a large church in the cities. It is asserted that if the discipline of the seminaries were more rigid, if luxuries and even comforts were fewer, and the embryo minister were taught to be content with a plain and a severe living, the church would be richer.

The Cuban Situation.

The situation in Cuba is not at all satisfactory. Seven Cubans were paid $75 each as the result of the first day's distribution of the money allotted by the United States for the payment of the Cuban soldiers. The cabel of the members of the former military assembly to prevent the soldiers from accepting the gift of the United States and giving up their arms is successful, therefore, so far as Havana is concerned. It is too early to predict what will be done in other cities and in the interior, but the indications are that the money will not be asked for to any great extent. Some arms may possibly be turned in voluntarily.

The anti-Gomez and anti-American elements are cheerful, thinking that the Americans are baffled and angry. Governor General Brooke does not regard the situation of the other day as settling the question or as especially significant. A few privates in Havana and a number of officers have had sufficient influence to intimidate those who were otherwise willing to accept the American terms, but different results are expected in the country districts.

Monday's later advices from Havana have a brighter look. Three hundred privates arrived during the day to apply for payment, but, though Lieut. Randall, superintending the distribution in Havana, all day, only 112 could be paid during the day.

Many who brought arms were not on the rolls at all.

Ninety-nine rifles were surrendered, most of the applicants declining to any chances in turning the weapons over to the Mayor of Havana, evidently believing it would be better to give them direct to the Americans.

All day it was virtually impossible to get through the front door of the office, unless the sentry cleared the way.

The Cuban officers, who on the first day tried to discourage any who were disposed to apply, finding now that the tide of feeling has turned, are offering all the assistance possible to Col. Randall.

A Common Danger.

If you have ever had a cold which you permitted to "wear away" it may interest you to know it was a dangerous proceeding. Every cold and cough which is neglected paves the way for consumption, bronchitis, asthma or catarrh. Otto's Cure, the famous German throat and lung remedy, will cure any cough or cold and save you from consumption. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills. Prices 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce that G.W. Keister, of Haines township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that E. S Shaffer, of Miles township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Kennedy, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel Harpster, Jr., of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Register.

We are authorized to announce that A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Miles township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that G. F. Weaver, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce that W. H. Fry, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Green Decker, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that John B. Bitner, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

I desire to announce to the Democracy of Centre county that I will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the party. In 1894, I was a candidate for Associate Judge and went down with all the rest on the Democratic County Ticket, with no fault of any candidate, but due to a depressed and unsettled condition of affairs in the government, and a dissatisfied people all over the country and Democracy was swept out of sight and the Democratic County Ticket went down with the slump. All the candidates that were on that ticket came to the front, except Aaron Williams, dec'd, and asked the party for vindication, and it has been done, either by nomination or election, viz: Hon. Jas. Schofield, elected once; Hon. R. M. Foster, twice; C. M. Bower, Esq., received the nomination for Superior Court Judge. Now I respectfully solicit the same consideration and recognition, and submit my candidacy to the Democracy of Centre County for their judgment at the coming primaries and County convention.

I remain your most obedient servant.
Boalsburg, March 16, '99. THOS. F. RILEY

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce that John E. Homer, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that J. D. Miller, of Walker township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.
Hublersburg, Pa.

We are authorized to announce that J. Toner Lucas, of Mosnannon, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. Moore, of Howard Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Recorder.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Recorder, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Boyd A. Musser, of Bellefonte Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Recorder, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE OF the undersigned, one-half mile south of Centre Hill on or about May 10th, three head of cattle, all dehorned, about 12 or 15 months old, two steers and one heifer, one black steer and one red and white spotted, brindle heifer with white back. Owner is requested to call and remove same and pay costs, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

J. B. ROYER,
may21-3t Centre Hill, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Raenael E. Bartholomew, late of Centre Hall Borough, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Ex'r.
may25-6t Centre Hall, Pa.

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Runkle, late of Gregg township, deceased: Mary E. Bloom and A. G. Bloom her husband, Spring Mills, Pa.; Sarah Beatty, Spring Mills, Pa.; Lydia Sankey, Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa.; James W. Runkle, Middleburg, Snyder county, Pa.; Israel Runkle, Woodward, Centre county, Pa; John W. Runkle Middleburg, Snyder county, Pa.; Adaline Musser and Robert Musser her husband, Spring Mills, Pa.; Lot Calvin Runkle, Williamsport, Pa.; Robert D. Runkle, Spring Mills, Pa; Daniel F. Runkle, Spring Mills, Pa.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 28th day of August, 1899, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

TUESDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1899,

At 10 o'clock, a m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper. All that certain messuage or tenement and tract or piece of land situate in Gregg township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post thence along lands of William Gentzel, north 20 degrees west 155 perches to a stone, thence along the land of Adam Jameson and James Evans, south 69¼ degrees west 157 perches to a stone, thence along land of Thomas Sankey south 23¾ degrees east 159 perches to a post, thence along land of the heirs of Levi Reeder, north 67¼ degrees east 136 perches to the place of beginning, containing 126 acres and 53 perches and allowance of six per cent for roads.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, May 18, 1899.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale a large and valuable farm situate about one-fourth (¼) of a mile from Penn Cave Station, along the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, in Potter Township, Centre County, now occupied by M. B. Duck, containing

179 ACRES AND 102 PERCHES,

more or less; having thereon erected a fine frame dwelling house, a good, large bank barn, and other needed out buildings, in good condition. There is running water at the door, and Sinking Creek, a stream of pure water passes through the farm about ten rods south of the buildings. There is also a large orchard of bearing apple trees on the place and a great quantity of smaller fruits. About 150 acres are cleared, fenced and in a high state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered with pine, oak and other valuable timber. The farm is within easy reach of markets, railroads, postoffice, schools and churches. To any person desiring a home and a good farm it is as convenient and desirable as any in Centre County. For price and conditions upon which the same will be sold, inquiry can be made of the executors of Jonathan Tressler, deceased, as follows:

ISAAC TRESSLER,
DANIEL J. TRESSLER,
Linden Hall, Pa.
JOSEPH TRESSLER,
FORTNEY & WALKER, Pleasant Gap, Pa.
Attorneys for Estate,
Bellefonte, Pa. apr6-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Sarah J. Sankey, late of Centre Hall Boro, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAS GREGG, Administrator.
CLEMENT DALE, Milesburg, Pa.
Attorney may 11-6t

Just received a large consignment of

Oxford Ties,
One-strap Sandals.

In Russet and Black.

Patent Leather Sandals,

Prices to suit everybody, from 87c. to $1.50. Call while stock is complete.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

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Come to my gallery.—

I will make Penny Pictures every Saturday until further notice.

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Cabinets, Mantellos, ...and Florentines

All sizes and styles of photos furnished. Crayon Work, Pastel and India Ink, and Water Colors supplied, at prices guaranteed to be lower than others. Out-door views a specialty.

Carbons guaranteed as good as the best from $1 75 to $3.00.

T. C. BARTGES,
Centre Hall.
Gallery in Kreamer building. feb22m

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We show you the road to SUCCESS and FORTUNE. BIG PAY—STEADY WORK—NEW PLAN. You can work at home or travel. Write at once for FREE SAMPLE and LIBERAL TERMS to AGENTS.
THE SUCCESS COMPANY, Cooper Union, N.Y. City

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21 1899

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.08 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p.m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.35 a. m., New York at 7.25 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.38 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore, 8.55 a m, Willkesbarre 10 55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.13 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia, and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. PM	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 48
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 56
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.05 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Passer Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¼	2¾	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1¾	7¾	11¾
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 55	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 58	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
††7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG.	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 01	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	‡8 53	‡5 05	‡9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55		Arr. Wm'PORT Lve	4 00		‡7 25
††10 20	‡11 30		Lve PHILA. Arr.	2 40		‡5 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	‡8 35		‡11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	‡4 30		
‡7 25	‡9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			‡7 30
p. m	a. m.		Arr. Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ††10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PATENTS

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Love is visiting with friends near Tusseyville.

——William Jacobs, of Shingletown, is visiting his son, Dr. W. A. Jacobs.

——C. F. Deininger, of New York, is home on a short visit to his parents.

——Mrs. Mary Dinges, of Williamsport, is here on a visit to her son, H. W. Dinges.

——Homer Barr and wife, of Boalsburg, spent Tuesday in town with friends.

——Miss Laura Runkle, of Middleburg, is here on a visit to her many friends in the town.

——Joe L. Runkle and Miss Jennie Irwin, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with friends in Centre Hall.

——Rev. Christine returned Monday from a two weeks visit among friends in Dauphin and Huntingdon counties.

——Wm. Boob went to Bellefonte on Monday to transact business, and incidentally take a peep at the elephant.

——Miss Elizabeth Stuart, of State College, was the guest of her friend, Miss Grace Smith, on Friday and Saturday.

——Samuel D. Gettig, Esq., one of Bellefonte's young attorneys, was in town Tuesday attending the Decoration services.

——Mrs. Anna Harpster Widder and little son, from Harrisburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jerry Miller, since Monday.

——Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bohn, of Lemont, were down on Saturday, on a short visit to Mrs. Bohn's mother, Mrs. Wm. Bradford.

——D. F. Luse went to Millheim Tuesday to inspect an engine with which he finds necessary to equip his growing hydrant plant.

——Mrs. John Rishel, who had been visiting her son Willis, at Montgomery, Pa., for some time past, has again returned to Centre Hall.

——Mrs. David Runkle arrived here from Pittsburg Tuesday afternoon, and will remain several weeks visiting among her friends in and about Centre Hall.

——Prof. B. M. Wagenseller having finished the term for Boyd A. Musser in the Bellefonte high school, has again assumed charge of the special term he was teaching in Centre Hall.

——The venerable Fayette Moore, of near Potters Mills, now close to rounding his 85th year, gave us a call, and had his label set to 1900. He is one of the noble men of our valley with a life unsullied.

——J. Toner Lucas, of Moshannon, in the field as candidate for Treasurer, was in Centre Hall on Friday, making the acquaintance of our voters. Mr. Lucas is an old-line Democrat, and has been before the people before.

——John Van Pelt took his departure yesterday morning, heading for the coal mining town of Hastings, Pa. John will join the engineer corps of the coal firm of Duncan & Spangler and proposes learning the mining business in all its phases.

——The Reporter was pleased to have a call on Saturday from Mrs. Sarah Tressler, of near Centre Hill, one of our most esteemed patrons. In renewing her subscription, she stated she could not do without it, and spoke many kind words in its praise.

——James E. Stewart, wife and little daughter, drove by carriage from New Bloomfield last Saturday on a visit among friends in the town. They remained several days and made the return trip overland to their home on Wednesday morning. Miss Sarah Stewart, his sister, accompanied the party.

——W. H. Walker, Esq., of Bellefonte; W. E. Park, of Syracuse, N. Y., with Miss Marie Fox, of Bellefonte, and Miss Lula McMullen, of Hecla Park, took dinner at Runkle's hotel on Tuesday. The party were on their way to attend Memorial services at Linden Hall, where Mr. Walker delivered the address of the day in the afternoon.

——Andrew Reeman took his little grandson, Andrew McCormick, to Altoona, last Thursday evening, to start the little fellow on his way to Wilton Centre, Ill., where he will make his future home with the family of James Love, on a farm. Andrew is a bright little fellow, and did not hesitate to try the change for an adopted home in the west.

——Alfred Brisbin, of Bellefonte, was among the three successful candidates out of twenty to successfully pass the examinations for admission to ths U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. He is a son of Gen. Jas. Brisbin, dec'd., and had a brother with Admiral Dewey at Manila, also one in the army service. Alfred has made his home for several years with the family of Col. J. L. Spangler.

——Our aged friend and good citizen, Mr. Daniel Fleisher, had been somewhat unwell for some little time past, but we are glad to still find him able to be about town, although not moving with that agility which was characteristic for years. He is in his eighty-eight year, and bears his age remarkably well for one so old. The past severe winter bore hard on him, but his many friends hope to see him fully recovered.

——District Attorney N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, was a prominent visitor in town yesterday.

——George W. Koch, east of town, has been somewhat indisposed of late, enough to keep him confined to his home.

——Misses Crawford and Fredericks, of Spring Mills, were the guests at the home of W. H. Bartholomew, several days this week.

——Candidates Weaver from Penn Cave, and Speer from Bellefonte, were in town yesterday for a final round-up of the Democratic voters.

——Candidate for Sheriff Cyrus Brungard, from Millheim, with Capt. H. S. Taylor, stopped in Centre Hall yesterday morning to meet their many friends, while on their way driving to Bellefonte. Capt. Taylor delivered addresses on Decoration Day at Spring Mills, Millheim and Aaronsburg. He is very popular in all parts of the county, and was in great demand in many places to deliver Memorial addresses. When he spoke Tuesday large crowds were present and greatly pleased with his able addresses.

A Valuable Publication.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will publish the 1899 edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America, with the routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. It contains all the principal seashore and mountain resorts of the east, and over fifteen hundred different routes or combinations of routes for reaching them. The book has been compiled with the utmost care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of Summer travel ever offered to the public.

It is bound in a handsome and striking cover, in colors, and contains several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold. It is also profusely illustrated with fine halftone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1 it may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents.

Lutherans, North and South, United.

At the General Synod of the Lutheran church, held at York last week, a union was effected between the branches North and South.

Sunday last all of the Evangelical Lutheran pulpits of York were filled by ministers from the General Synod. E. F. Eilert, president of the Lutheran League of America, who was a delegate to the Synod, addressed the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Zion's Lutheran Church in the evening on the work of the Lutheran League in this country. There are 70,000 members belonging to that body.

The meeting of the Lutheran General Synod is somewhat more than a mere passing event. The opening of the civil war in 1860 was followed by the withdrawal of the Southern Synods with 125 ministers, 205 congregations and 21,098 communicants. This was the first break in the Union of Synods. This continued for some time and it is really only now that a reunion has been effected.

Chain of Tragedies

A double and almost triple tragedy occurred at Scott's station, in Allegheny county, in which two persons lost their lives and the third is at the point of death.

John Pfeifer, 22 years old, who was employed at the sawmill of Nicholas Nolte, was crushed to death while attempting to pass between two moving freight cars. When the news of this was communicated to his 20-year-old sister at his home she dropped on the floor and died from heart failure. She was convalescing from a severe illness.

The shock from these two sudden deaths caused the mother of the victims to be taken ill, and it was feared that she would also die. She is about 55 years old, and is still confined to her bed in a critical condition. The two were buried in one grave.

Reduced Rates to Los Angeles, Cal.

For the National Educational Association Convention, to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., July 11 to 14, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets via direct routes from points on its line, to Los Angeles, Cal., and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip, plus $2 00 membership fee. These tickets will be sold, good going, June 24 to July 7, and, when stamped by Joint Agent at Los Angeles, good to return, arriving at final destination, until September 5.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents. junel-2t

Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

MILLHEIM.

A Recital Will be Given in the United Ev. Church Saturday Evening.

Miss Lizzie Condo visited relatives at Fairbrook and State College last week.

Mrs. D. L. Zerby visited her sister, Mrs. King, of Laurelton, a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bird, of Swengle, are visiting at the home of Stephen Moyer, on Penn street.

Rev. W. T. Auman, of White Haven, is spending several weeks at his home in this place.

Miss Blanche Meyer, of Penn Hall, spent Tuesday and Wednesday with her friend, Miss Bertie Miller, on Main street.

R. J. Smith, the oldest son of J. C. Smith, one of our popular merchants, left for Rockford, Ill., where he has been offered a position in a paper mill.

Miss Laura Buck, Rev. H. W. Buck, and Herbert Smith, attended the Sunday school and C. E. convention held at Patterson, Juniata county, last week.

Miss Lula Snook, who had been in Philadelphia for the last year, came home last week, very ill with typhoid fever. Under the skillful treatment of Dr. C. S. Musser, of Aaronsburg, she is improving rapidly.

Mrs. W. G. Ulrich, of this place, had sale of her household goods last Saturday, preparatory to joining her husband, who has secured employment at Wilkinsburg.

Prof. Will Blair, of Mifflinburg, who has been instructing a class in music in this place for several months, will give a recital in the United Ev. church on Penn street, on Saturday evening, June 3. The program will be made up of piano solos, duets, vocal solos, duets, trios, etc. The Prof. has engaged Miss Blanche Whittley and H. F. Blair, two celebrated soloists, to assist him.

Tuesday, Decoration Day, was another big day for Millheim. At twelve o'clock the people began to gather, and by the time the parade formed town was full of people. Capt. Hugh Taylor, of Bellefonte, made a very stirring speech, after which Rev. W. W. Buck very ably addressed the people. The parade this year was far better than any we have had for years; all the Sunday schools were well represented, and the order was admirable.

COLYER.

A Letter of Interest as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Decoration Day passed off quietly in this part of the country.

We are glad to know that Aguinaldo is coming to terms of peace.

E. C. Wagner has been on the sick list; hope he may soon be out again.

The new telephones so long looked for have come, and gladdened the receivers.

Mrs. James Wagner, of Coburn, visited among friends in this section this week.

Farmers are re-planting their corn, which decayed during the cold wave two weeks ago.

Of late Rachael tells his troubles to the town clerk, as he is authorized by law to bury the dead.

The delegates to the Sunday school, Ministerial and Christian Eeneavor Convention at Patterson, Pa., last week report a grand success.

Rev. Wm. A. McClellan has completed a ministerial course at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, and visited friends in this section a few days this week.

David Fortney, of Tusseyville, had quite an accident with a fractious team last week. David was thrown from a wagon and received several bruises, but we think and hope none are serious.

A Trust, Too.

A western editor, so they say, gets off these sage sentences: "The biggest trust after all is the country newspaper. It trusts almost everybody, and for that reason the people like it. It is the only trust on earth that is worked to the limit, and the only trust where the proprietor gets the smallest share of the dividend."

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
May 25	73	43	part cloudy.
" 26	75	44	clear.
" 27	75	56	cloudy.
" 28	83	58	part cloudy.
" 29	89	60	part cloudy.
" 30	82	58	part cloudy.
" 31	78	55	cloudy.

Rain, fierce thunder gust, evening of 29, 1.03 inches.

Total rainfall in May, 5.66 inches.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Beard, Claremore, Ark. Sold J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Try the Reporter for all job printing.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	35
New Oats	
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	3
Potatoes	45
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	
Rye	40
Barley	40

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	69
Corn ears	35
Shelled Corn	26
Rye	40
Oats	25
Barley	40
Potatoes	50
Eggs	10
Butter	12
Lard	5½
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	5
Roller flour	$1 00

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Pain is no longer necessary in childbirth. Its causes, being understood, are easily overcome, the labor being made short, easy and free from danger, morning sickness, swelled limbs, and like evils readily codtrolled, and all female diseases speedily cured. Cut this out; it may save your life, suffer not a day longer, but send us 2 cent stamp, and receive in sealed envelope full particulars, testimonials, confidential letter, &c. Address FRANK THOMAS & Co., Baltimore, Md. mar166m

LOOK!

o——o

Look up this space each week, and see what is going on at the

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At Rock-Bottom Prices.

Ladies are finding great values in our 3 to 6c. Calicoes, as well as our 4 to 10c. Gingham.

We are still selling Pillsbury Best Flour at $1.25. A. & H. Baking Soda, 8c. 1 dozen boxes Matches, 7c. Corn Starch, 3c.

We are saving dozens of customers from $2 to $6 on Made-up Suits, and still have time to save it for you.

Our stock is complete, and a trial will convince you that our prices are as low as the lowest.

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NO DECISION.

Filipino Commissioners Retire to Their Lines.

EXPECTED TO RETURN.

The President of the Delegation Approves of the American Terms—Soldiers and Sailors at Manila Thus Far Have Been Well Supplied With Good Food—Reports From Officers at the Front.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable,)—The Filippino Commissioners met here by special train. They were escorted to their lines under a flag of truce. It is expected they will return soon.

President Gonzaga, of the Philippine Commission, previous to his departure, said:

"We greatly appreciate the courtesy shown us. We have spent some time with your Commissioners, incidentally considering the American Constitution. Its principles impress me profoundly.

"The plan of government offered the Philippines seems, in theory, a good colonial system. But why should a nation with your Constitution seek to make a colony of a distant people who have so long been fighting against Spain to secure the same rights your Constitution gives? You fought the same battle in America when you fought against England."

In the fighting at San Fernando 50 Filipinos were killed and many were wounded. The Americans had 2 men killed and 12 wounded.

FOOD FOR THE TROOPS.

Soldiers and Sailors at Manila Thus Far Have Been Well Supplied.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The War Department gave open expression to the satisfaction with which it received the statement of Major-General MacArthur contained in his report just made public, so far as they relate to the food supplies of the American troops in the Philippines.

Secretary Alger has already, acting at the instance of the President, given special instructions to General Otis to cause a careful inquiry to be made by a competent board of experts into the sufficiency of the present Army rations for the wants of the Americans in the Philippines, realizing that the climatic conditions there might warrant considerable changes in the established food supplies. But meanwhile both the President and Secretary of War are gratified to learn from Major-General MacArthur that the Army is abundantly supplied with the best Australian beef and with choice American vegetables in good quantity.

The Glacier, which just sailed from Fortress Monroe for Gibraltar, is making an experiment in food supply that is being watched with interest. She carries 1,000,000 pounds of fresh beef in her refrigerators for the sailors and troops at Manila, and if this can be kept in good condition for the sixty days required for the passage there will be an opportunity to make a comparison between the American and the Australian beef with which the Americans have so far been supplied.

FIGHT AT BALIUAG.

Gen. Otis Reports the Engagement of the Third Infantry.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Gen. Otis has forwarded the following dispatch to the War Department:

"Manila.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Third Infantry, returning to Bulicag from San Miguel, were attacked morning, noon and evening by a large force of the enemy, suffering in casualties two men killed and thirteen wounded; enemy repulsed, leaving on the field sixteen killed; large number wounded and prisoners.

"The enemy appeared in the vicinity of San Fernando, which was attacked by Kansas and Montana regiments, which suffered slight loss. The enemy was driven through rice fields, leaving 50 dead, 38 wounded and 28 prisoners: 50 rifles and other property were captured; their retreat through swamp land saved them from destruction. Lawton returning, leaving with MacArthur on the front. Regular troops to replace volunteers."

GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOHN.

One Hundred and Fifty Buildings Destroyed—Loss Half a Million.

St. John, N. B., (Special.)—Fire that broke out in a building adjoining the general warehouse of P. Nase & Sons, Main street, Northend, did enormous damage. A leading underwriter estimates the loss at $500,000, and the insurance at $300,000. For several hours the fire's progress was unchecked. Insufficient water supply, a long term of dry weather and a brisk gale contributed to cause a conflagration, which swept over fifteen blocks and destroyed one hundred and fifty buildings.

One thousand persons are homeless, a majority of them laboring people.

Two deaths are to be set down to the fire. A Miss Cunard, an aged lady, residing on Holly street, was burned in her house, and Mrs. Arnold Mowery, who resided a short distance from the scene, died from shock.

Dewey Bought a Ticket.

When Commodore Dewey left Washington in November, 1897, to take command of the fleet in the Pacific Ocean, he did not ride on a pass or a half-rate ticket. Being a personal friend of S. B. Hege, general agent of the Baltimore & Ohio passenger department in Washington, the now famous sea fighter bought two first-class tickets from Washington to San Francisco via the B. and O., Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific lines. Lieut. Brumby accompanied the Admiral and they departed on November 27.

Sometime ago, Manager of Passenger Traffic D. B. Martin of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, set out to collect the coupons of the ticket and only recently secured all of them. He has had the ticket, containing Dewey's signature lithographed, and is issuing fac-similes as souvenirs.

GIFTS TO CRUISER NEW ORLEANS.

Citizens of New Orleans Present Warship With Silver Service and Bells.

New Orleans, La., (Special.)—The silver service and the silver bells secured by the citizens were presented to the cruiser New Orleans.

Speeches were made by Gov. Foster, Mayor Flower, and Senator McEnery, and Capt. J. S. Watters and Capt. Longnecker responded. Miss Janie McEnery, daughter of the Senator, was sponsor for the silver bell raised by general subscription. The committees went aboard on the Stranger, the naval reserve boat. The music was by Brooke's Chicago Marine Band.

THE NEWS.

A conference of Democratic National Committeemen was held in St. Louis and later there was a banquet, at which Hon. Wm. J. Bryan denounced trusts.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Minneapolis, adopted a new declaration of faith in referring the McGiffert case to the New York Presbytery for action.

Rev. Dr. S. F. Breckenridge, of Wittenberg Theological Seminary, Ohio, was elected president of the Lutheran General Synod, which is in session at York, Pa.

Prof. Arthur Twining Hadley was elected president of Yale University to succeed Timothy Dwight, resigned.

Ex-Governor Reed died at the residence of his son, Harry M. Reed, in South Jacksonville, Fla., in the 86th year of his age. He was born in Middlesex county, Mass., and lived in Wisconsin in early life. In 1863 he was elected Governor of Florida under the new constitution, which place he filled for four and a half years of the stormy period of reconstruction times.

The detailed statement of the April imports and exports of the United States has been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The total imports were valued at $65,194,487, an increase of $9,148,077 over April, 1898. The duties collected amounted to $17,645,946. The total exports were $86,780,731, a decrease of $11,238,848 over April, 1898. Of the exports agricultural products amounted to $47,436,316.

President McKinley will go as far west this summer as St. Paul and Minneapolis. Whether he will go to the Yellowstone Park and Pacific Coast he cannot now decide. The date of his visit to St. Paul has not been fixed. The President expects to be there at the time the Thirteenth Minnesota, the South Dakota and other regiments arrive on their return from the Philippines, when a great reception will be given them.

Harvey Reiff, Washington county's (Md.) famous fat boy, now weighs 421 pounds, and will be only 18 years old next month. He has gained 36 pounds since Christmas.

A national convention of Baptists was begun in San Francisco with a meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

Miners in Southwestern Kansas, it is reported, are importing negroes to take the place of strikers and trouble is expected.

John Burkholder, of Martindale, and L. W. Frankhouser, of Terre Hill, Pa., have been arrested on the charge of counterfeiting the labels of the Cigarmakers International Union. It is alleged that they have been engaged extensively in this counterfeiting business for several years.

One negro was killed and three white men wounded in a street fight which occurred at Joplin, Mo., which was started by a negro woman striking DeWitt Leonard.

In a fit of jealous rage Levi Moore, a clerk in the City Market, Kansas City, Mo., shot and probably fatally wounded Mrs. Jennie Campbell, Mrs. Emma Landis and Mrs. Anna Meek.

A 10 per cent. increase in wages for 7,500 men was the result of the annual prescription scale conference between the American Flint Glass Workers' Association and the Association of Flint and Lime Glass Manufacturers, which just adjourned at Pittsburg.

Francis Smith Edwards, aged eighty-two years, died at his home in Dunkirk, N. Y., of paralysis. While in Congress he took Lieut. William B. Cushing, of Albemarle fame, to Washington, made him a page and later secured his appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Somerset T. Williams, proprietor of High View, a summer hotel near Boyd's, Md., was badly injured in a runaway. He jumped from the vehicle and fell on his shoulder, breaking the collarbone and painfully bruising himself.

A case of smallpox was discovered in the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, N. Y., and the entire island, on which there are about 10,000 persons, has been put under quarantine.

CUBAN ARMY DISBANDING.

Gen. Rodriguez's Men Determine Not to Accept American Money.

Havana, (By Cable.)—Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Military Governor of the Havana-Pinar del Rio Department, wired Gov. Gen. Brooke at El Vedado that 200 Cubans, of the command of Gen. Mayia Rodriguez, near Marianao, dispersed, after resolving not to take the $75 per man. Some of them sold their arms, and other took them to their homes.

Telegrams from different points say that the Cuban Army in the western provinces will adopt the idea of the troops in the Orient, declining to give up arms or to accept American money. According to these reports the government employes will contribute a percentage of their salaries in order to give the soldiers an amount equal to that offered by the United States.

La Discusion, in an editorial statement of the present condition, says that the danger of maintaining an armed force is patent, and it appeals to the men to disband peacefully, but it passionately enumerates the reasons which it conceives to exist against forcing a surrender of the arms, and closes the editorial with the following statement:

"By adopting force the United States would commit an injustice. Let the chiefs arrange the matter as they believe would be best. Then, within fifteen days, there will not be a single regiment under arms; the Americans will have confidence in the Cubans, and the Cubans can depend upon the fulfilment of the promises made by the Americans, who really desire to see Cuba independent."

A dispatch from Puerto Padre, on the north coast of the province of Santiago, west of Gibara, says that Baron Machado, a wealthy planter and merchant, who was captured by bandits, was released after the payment of $1,000, which the brigands secured by sending a messenger with an order from Machado to his agent.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A Man Brutally Murders Wife and Children and Then Kills Himself.

Joplin, Mo., (Special.)—In and near a tent in the southeast part of the town were found the partly decomposed bodies of J. E. Moss, his wife, an infant child, a girl of seven years and a boy of nine. The heads of all, save Moss, had been mashed with a hammer. He had a bullet hole in his head, and still clasped a revolver. He had apparently killed his family, then committed suicide. The motive is a mystery. The tragedy is believed to have occurred on Tuesday night while the family were asleep. The woman was in a night dress, and had evidently been killed before she could make resistance. The girl lay on a cot near her mother, the boy was stretched across two chairs, and the body of the father and husband, partly undressed, sprawled on the ground. The infant, its head severed from the body, was found outside the tent, where the dogs had dragged it.

Neighbors living within two hundred feet of the tent knew nothing of the tragedy. A shot was heard Tuesday night coming from the direction of the tent, but no investigation was made at the time. Moss had made his living scraping ore about the abandoned mines, and the furniture and clothes of the family indicate that he had prospered.

KAUTZ TO BE UPHELD.

Reported Decision of the Samoan Commission.

DETAILS KEPT SECRET.

American Commander is Coming Home—Goodrich to be in Charge—The Captain of the Newark Will Relieve the Present Naval Chief, Who Will Return to San Francisco on His Flagship.

Apia, Samoa, (via Auckland, N. Z.—By Cable.)—The Samoan Commission (consisting of Bartlett Tripp, former United States Minister to Austria-Hungary; Baron Speck von Sternberg, representing Germany, and C. N. Eliot, C. B., of the British Embassy at Washington, representing Great Britain, have arrived here.

Its first sitting took place May 16. The Commissioners were engaged all that morning in conferring with Chief Justice William L. Chambers. Nothing was disclosed regarding the deliberations, but it is reported that they will uphold the action of Admiral Kautz, the American naval commander.

Mataafa sent the Commissioners a letter of welcome and expressed hope that they would satisfactorily end the troubles in Samoa. It is understood Mataafa will obey the unanimous order of the Commission, though it is doubtful whether he will order his followers to disarm, unless the Malietoans are first disarmed.

The Mataafans will probably disperse to their homes if ordered to do so, but they will never recognize Malietoa as King, and, doubtless, there will be further trouble in the future if the Kingship is maintained.

Only one or two cases are known of the wounding of natives by the shell fire of the warships, and, as they have not realized the strength of the Europeans, they may go to greater extremes if war arises again.

The rebels remain outside the lines indicated by the Admiral, and have strongly fortified a new position, while the loyalists are being drilled and have fortified Malinuu. A considerable number of loyalists have been brought by the warships from other islands.

The Germans are preparing compensation claims. It is understood one German firm claims $60,000, and that other German subjects claim $20,000. The British Consul, E. B. S. Maxse, invited them to put in their claims, and it is understood the Commission will adjudicate them.

Replying to questions submitted to him by a correspondent, Mataafa said it was the head chiefs and not himself who began the war, adding that they did so because they were angered at power being taken from them by violence, and also because they were made angry by the Chief Justice's "unjust decision."

Mataafa claimed he had upheld the treaty and said his orders throughout were not to fire upon the Europeans, and that but for this order the whole party of blue jackets could several times have been shot down by large bodies of natives concealed in the bush.

KAUTZ COMING HOME.

The Rear-Admiral Cables that He Will Sail on the Philadelphia.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department, dated Apia, May 16, 1899, via Auckland:

"Secretary Navy, Washington—Badger arrived on May 12. The Philadelphia will leave so as to reach San Francisco about June 25. Commission may desire to return on the Badger. KAUTZ."

Armistice still Exists.

Berlin, (By Cable.)—A dispatch received here from Apia, Samoa, says the armistice was not disturbed on the arrival there of the Samoan Commission, and that letters were being exchanged with the view of disbanding the rival forces.

ONCE PRESIDENT OF SPAIN.

Death of Don Emilio Castelar, the Distinguished Republican.

Madrid, Spain, (By Cable.)—Senor Don Emilio Castelar, the distinguished Republican orator and statesman, who had been suffering from an attack of pulmonary catarrh, contracted last winter, is dead.

Emilio Castelar was born in Cadiz September 8, 1832. His father, an exchange broker, spent seven years in the English possessions, chiefly at Gibraltar, to escape sentence of death passed on him for his implication in Liberal movements. Notwithstanding his father died poor, Emilio, who was only seven years old at the time, received a superior education, and attained great distinction as a Democratic journalist and orator.

In 1856 Castelar was the successful competitor for the chair of history and philosophy in the University of Madrid. He also delivered lectures on the history of civilization in the Anthenæum. He was deprived of his university professorship in 1864, after having, with Senor Carasco, founded the journal La Democracia. Castelar paved the way by his writings and speeches for the revolution of 1866, which was put down by Marshal Serrano. He was sentenced to death and his paper suppressed. In disguise he escaped to Geneva, and thence to France.

During the troubles of 1868, when Isabella II. was dethroned, Castelar returned to Spain and labored for the adoption of a republican form of government, but the throne was re-established in 1870, with Amadeo as King. Castelar was restored to his professorship in 1868, and resigned it in 1875. He was elected to the courts for Saragossa and Lerida, and opposed Prim and Serrano and subsequently King Amadeo.

When King Amadeo abdicated in 1873 Castelar became minister of foreign affairs to the republic, February 12, and President of Spain, with extraordinary powers, September 7. On January 2, 1874, he resigned. Serrano came to the front in the military reaction, and a year later, when Alfonso XII was called to the throne, Castelar made a second journey to Geneva. In 1876 he re-entered the Cortes.

Senor Castelar's republican views become modified as far as their application to Spain went. In 1893, on May 23, just six years ago, he announced his retirement from public life.

Shot His Wife; Blew Out His Brains.

Belvidere, N. J., (Special.)—Joel Till, a prosperous farmer, residing near Long Bridge, Warren county, shot his wife in the head, inflicting a wound that may result in her death. Till then blew out his own brains with a shot from his revolver. The couple had been married for seven years and lived happily. Recently Till had showed signs of insanity, and this is supposed to have been the cause of the double tragedy. The couple had one child.

METHODS IN DISPUTE.

Military Leaders Want to Have Military Rule.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The indication clearly set out in the news dispatches from Manila of a division of opinion among the United States Commissioners as to the best method of dealing with the insurgents at this critical stage has aroused deep interest here.

Nothing was received at the State Department from President Schurman, of the Commission, and in General Otis' dispatches to Secretary Alger, or at least all of them made public, there is no reference to any dissatisfaction on his part with the attitude of the civilian members of the Commission.

It is regarded as perhaps a misfortune that this phase of the situation was not reached before Admiral Dewey, by leaving Manila for home, lost to the Commission the benefit of his experience and sound judgment.

It is realized here that much tact is required at this juncture in order, while avoiding extreme measures with the Filipinos, not to fall into the much graver error of losing the expensively bought fruits of the victories of the American Army and Navy.

The War Department is inclined to support General Otis, not only because of his connection with the war, but also on the ground that his longer experience with the insurgents better fits him to understand the native character.

However, the President is giving the matter his close personal attention, assisted not only by Secretary Hay, who is directly responsible for the instructions given to the Commission, but by all of the members of the Cabinet, and a proper outcome of the little difference may be expected.

It is said at the War Department that the town of Zamboango is not to be permanently abandoned to the possession of the insurgents in that quarter of the Philippines.

The Spanish garrison will be withdrawn before General Otis is ready to occupy the place, but just as soon as conditions at Manila and in the vicinity permit of the withdrawal of a sufficient military force Zamboango will be garrisoned by American troops. Captain Barker is expected to designate one or more of the gunboats under his command to assist in the reoccupation of the town.

SCHURMAN'S REPORT.

President of the Filipino Commission Sends Message.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Secretary Hay has received from President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission, a long message, giving the results of the meetings thus far held with the native Filipino Commission sent by Aguinaldo to treat with the Americans. The message was laid before the President. He was very much gratified at its contents, which were said to be very encouraging for the outlook that something definite may be accomplished.

President Schurman reports that the native commissioners will take back to their people the proposition for a form of government, &c., suggested by the American Commission. The text of the dispatch was not made public, and will not be.

It was stated on the authority of a gentleman who spent some time with the President that, contrary to reports from Manila, there are no differences of any consequence between the military and civilian members of the Commission as to the course to be adopted in dealing with the natives.

ARRIVAL AT HONG-KONG.

Dewey and His Men Royally Received—Admiral Ill.

Hong-Kong, (By Cable.)—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, has arrived here from Manila. She was saluted by the ships of all nationalities.

Admiral Dewey, Captain Lamberton, Lieutenant Brumby and United States Consul Wildman were received by a guard of honor of the Royal Welsh Fusileers when they landed to visit the Governor of Hong-Kong, Sir Henry A. Blake; Major-General Gascoigne, in command of the troops, and Commodore Towell, commanding the naval forces. The visit was afterwards returned by the officials mentioned.

Admiral Dewey is in bad health, being too ill to attend the Queen's birthday dinner.

The Olympia is going to dock here and will remain ten days at this port.

QUEEN HAS CATARACT.

Operation on the Queen's Eyes Necessary to Restore Her Sight.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—Truth, in spite of semi-official statements to the contrary, insists that an operation for cataract on the Queen's eyes is inevitable. It says:

"The Queen has just consulted Professor Pagenstecker, of Wiesbaden, who guarantees the success of the operation and opines the Queen will entirely regain the excellent sight she possessed until recently."

Enlarging the Gunshop.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Navy Department has under construction an addition to the big gunshop at the Washington Navy-yard. The new building is 303 feet long, making the main shop 900 feet in length. The new addition will contain the whole of the breech mechanism department, which has been heretofore housed in a separate shop. The steam crane railway will be extended so as to cover the new shop. All departments of the gunshop thus will be brought under one roof.

Their Wages Increased.

Lynchburg, Va., (Special.)—The Glamorgan Pipe and Foundry Company, of this city, posted a notice that after June 1 wages in the pipe foundry department will be increased 10 per cent. About 175 men will be affected. This company made a cut of 10 per cent. in 1893, which was restored in 1895, so that the wages of employes in the pipe foundry department, after June 1, will be 10 per cent. higher than ever before.

Buried Under Bricks.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—The west side wall of the new building at 126 West Eleventh street caved in, severely injuring three laborers.

All the men were taken to the hospital. The cause of the accident is unknown. The men are employed by Contractor Joseph Cody.

Germans Killed by Chinese.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Tien-Tsin, the port of Pekin: "Three German officers were killed on May 20 by the Chinese at Kiao-Chau (the German port in the Shan-Tung Peninsula), which may lead Germany to use force to compel the payment of indemnity."

For the Dewey Home.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The subscriptions for the Dewey home fund so far received by the National Committee amount to $3,709. Among those received was one of $100 from Vice-President Hobart.

MERCEDES IN PORT.

Captured Spanish Warship in Hampton Roads, Va.

Fort Monroe, Va., (Special.)—The former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, the first large naval trophy of our war with Spain, reached this port Sunday from Santiago, in which port she was sent to the bottom by her own crew and the shells of the American blockading fleet nearly one year ago.

The ship made the run between Santiago and Hampton Roads in comparatively short time, being towed by the tugs Rescue and Merritt, of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company. There was no accident during the voyage, and all of her crew of twenty-three are well. They report health conditions at Santiago to be excellent. Although there seems to be not the slightest ground for the fear of infection, Quarantine Surgeon Pettus has decided not to permit anyone from the ship to land until after the customary five-days' probationary period. Meantime the vessel will be thoroughly washed inside with disinfectants, the doctor deeming this precaution absolutely necessary, in view of the possible danger of yellow fever, which may have germinated aboard during the ship's eleven months' submersion underneath the waters of Santiago Bay. As she will be sent to the Norfolk navy yard for repairs, no chances will be taken of spreading tropical infection. The trophy ship is an agreeable surprise, both in view of her size and condition. She was rated second-class in the Spanish naval register, and in her dimensions and lines she closely resembles our own second-rate unprotected cruisers, San Francisco, Newark and Chicago.

The effect of her submersion is as plainly visible as is the effect of the terrible fire poured into her by the American fleet last June. She is full of barnacles inside. Her forward funnel was riddled by six-pounders, and the places where the ten and five-inch shells pierced her through and through are still plainly to be seen. These shells must have done terrific execution among her crew. They exploded in passing, and wrecked the entire interior of the ship, which will have to be wholly restored. Her port side is badly warped, and many of the plates must be replaced, but in general the hull is in good condition. Two of her forward five-inch Hontoria guns are still aboard, and two torpedoes. Her engines appear to be in good condition. She will be towed to the Norfolk navy yard next week, and there the work of repairing her will begin as soon as possible. Upon its completion she will be added to the navy.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

An Aged Couple Bound and Gagged at Shepherdstown.

Shepherdstown, W. Va., (Special.)—A brutal robbery was perpetrated here upon Richard Morgan and his wife, an aged couple, who are the keepers of the toll gate across the Potomac River, at this place. Soon after midnight Mr. Morgan and his wife were awakened by three masked men, who broke open the front door of the bridge house in which they resided. As they forced the door the men loudly shouted fire, and a coal-oil torch that they carried shed a light under the door into the bedroom of the couple. Before they could get out of bed, however, the men had broken in the bedroom door. They first seized Mr. Morgan and stretching him on the bed, tied his hands and feet and then bound him firmly to the bed. Mrs. Morgan, who is more active than her husband, attempted to jump from the bed, when one of the men grabbed her. She resisted him and succeeded in snatching the mask from his face, revealing a white man who was unknown to her. She was finally overpowered and treated as her husband had been. Their 10-year-old granddaughter, Susie Stevens, who occupied the same room, was also bound hand and foot and tied to the bed.

When the robbers had secured their victims they demanded to know where the money was kept, and by threats to burn and kill the helpless old folks they discovered where the purses were. The whole amount of money in the house and which the thieves secured, was $54.50. Of this amount $36 belonged to Mr. Morgan and the balance to the bridge company. After spending about half an hour in the house the robbers took their departure, leaving the three victims tightly tied to the beds, and locked the doors behind them. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and their granddaughter lay helpless and suffering from their bonds for about two hours, when the child finally managed to free herself and then quickly released her grandparents. They were exhausted from excitement and the rough handling they had received.

LAKE CITY WANTS POSTOFFICE.

Representative Norton Coming Here to Appeal to Postmaster General.

Columbia, S. C., (Special.)—Representative James Norton is going to Washington to endeavor to persuade the Postoffice Department to restore the postoffice at Lake City, discontinued when the colored postmaster, Baker, was murdered. The 500 townspeople there have to send to a railroad station miles away for their mail.

Mr. Norton says the boycott of the town by the postal authorities, while punishing the guilty to some extent, works a greater hardship on the merchants of the town. The people are not allowed to mail letters on the train, the drop-slot in the side of the mail car being closed when the town is reached. If a letter is thrown into the car it will not be received by the mail clerk. Mr. Norton considers this "an infamous proceeding," and is going to report the matter to the Postmaster General, and request the appointment of a postmaster at Lake City. He will not make any recommendation as to whom to appoint.

LEAVING SOUTHERN CAMPS.

Signal Corps Company Mustered Out at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., (Special.)—Three companies of the signal corps, encamped at Savannah were mustered out Saturday. Individual discharges and deaths have thinned the companies so that only 37 men formed the aggregate of those mustered out.

Three more companies, the last of the nineteen that were enlisted, remain here and will be mustered out within the next week.

Augusta, Ga., (Special.)—The Ninth Illinois Volunteers, Col. Campbell, were mustered out here.

SPANISH-AMERICAN ISLANDS.

Cuban officers, though accepting the disarmament plan agreed upon by Generals Brooke and Gomez, are bitter against the latter.

The question of restricting the suffrage when Cubans are entitled to vote, is being discussed in Havana.

Admiral Dewey has left Manila for home on his flagship Olympia.

The Nebraska regiment in Luzon has been allowed a 30 days' rest.

Cabled advices from General Otis lead Secretary Alger to believe that the end of the Philippine war is now at hand.

DAWSON FIRE-SWEPT.

Entire Business Centre of the Town Gone.

Victoria, B. C., (Special.)—An extra edition of the Skagway Alaskan, received by the steamer Lees at midnight, contains the following report, wired from Bennett to Skagway just previous to the sailing of the steamer:

"Another disastrous fire has visited Dawson City, this time fairly wiping out the entire business centre of the town, creating losses that will aggregate $1,000,000, with not a dollar's worth of insurance.

"The news was telegraphed from Bennett by the special correspondent of the Daily Alaskan, who received it from a man named Tokales, who had just reached Bennett from a long and perilous trip out from Dawson over broken trails, open rivers and dangerous lakes."

Mr. Tokales reports that the fire occurred on April 21, in the very heart of the business centre of the city, commencing near the opera house, on the water front, and spreading with unusual rapidity, driven by a strong wind, destroying everything in its way on that street down to and including Donahue & Smith's establishment, and taking in all of the water front buildings abreast of the same blocks.

The fire crossed the street, burned through and spread over to the second street, covering the principal business portion of Dawson, leaving it all in ashes, with the firemen helpless and powerless to do anything. The fire consumed everything from the Simmons Royal Cafe down to and opposite the Fairview Hotel.

All the buildings burned like tinder, due to the fact that they had been standing for nearly two years, and the logs were as dry as powder. The fire spread with such rapidity that the people were unable to save anything in the way of furniture, goods and clothing, so that the losses, when footed up, promise to be even greater than at first estimated.

This fire came at a time when the mills and dealers in building materials had exhausted their winter supply and were waiting the opening of navigation to replenish their stocks. The results are that there is a famine in all kinds of building material and furniture, such as sash, doors, locks, hinges, &c. The few articles still remaining outside of the burned district have quadrupled in price.

Doors are selling for $35 each; door locks, $8 each, and everything else in proportion. The town is paralyzed, because nothing can be done until the opening of navigation, which will not be for several weeks.

CRAZED BY GYPSY'S PROPHECY.

Mrs. Callahan's Husband Died as Predicted and She Is Insane.

Morgantown, W. Va., (Special.)—Superintendent Stathers, of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Weston, received an application for the admission of Mrs. Mary Callahan, whose home is in Berkeley county. Her insanity is due to a strange cause.

About a year ago a band of gypsies camped near her home. One day one of the gypsy women went to the house and asked permission to tell the fortunes of several members of the family. Mrs. Callahan refused to let her come into the house. The gypsy departed, but as she was leaving declared that Mrs. Callahan's husband would die in two months. Just two months afterward Mr. Callahan did die. Mrs. Callahan conceived the idea that her treatment of the gypsy had something to do with her husband's death, and brooded so over it that she became violently insane.

TRAINS WRECKED BY COWS.

Two Fatal Accidents of a Kind on the Iron Mountain and Grand Trunk.

De Soto, Mo., (Special.)—The engine of the Iron Mountain and Southern Texas express, which left St. Louis at 2 o'clock struck a cow at Tip Top, Mo., on Hogan's Mountain, a few miles from here and jumped the track, turning completely over. Fireman Fred Parker was killed, and Engineer H. E. Walter severely injured, but not fatally. Beyond a few bruises the passengers escaped injury.

Lindsay, Ont., (Special.)—A double-header Grand Trunk freight train of thirty-five cars ran over a cow three miles west of here resulting in the derailment of both engines and some twenty cars. Fireman Dudley was instantly killed and Brakeman Harry Zealand badly scalded. The loss will reach $50,000.

SIBERIA TERROR OVER.

A New Penal Colony Will Probably be Selected by a Commission.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable.)—The Czar presided at a meeting of the council called to discuss the question of abolishing transportation to Siberia, on the ground that it had become prejudicial to the interests of the country and was a serious obstacle to the progress of Siberia.

As an outcome of the deliberations the Czar ordered a commission, to be presided over by the Minister of Justice, Privy Councilor N. V. Muravieff, to meet for the purpose of considering the question of substituting another penalty for transportation to the Siberian mines.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Buffalo painters get $3 a day.

Pittsburg carpenters won a strike.

Mobile has a negro barbers' union.

Dover (N. H.) weavers won a strike.

Iowa unionists held a State convention.

Tokio, Japan, has seventy soap factories.

Ohio single taxers held a State convention.

Pittsburg section hands struck for $1.35 a day.

Michigan miners' unions will form a State body.

Cleveland iron molders won a 10 per cent. advance.

Pittsburg laborers struck for $1.50 and nine hours.

Boston pattern-makers struck for the nine-hour day.

Sunderland bricklayers' laborers struck for 7d per hour.

Toronto bricklayers won a strike for 37½ cents an hour.

In Hawaii $90,000,000 are invested in sugar plantations.

Ishpeming (Mich.) tailors were conceded the ten-hour day.

Bloomington, Ill., painters gained 25 cents per day advance.

Brooklyn carpenters were conceded $3.25 a day and eight hours.

Employes of Calcutta jute mills work sixteen and a half hours a day.

All Concord, Vt., drug stores are henceforth to be closed on Sundays.

Dublin boiler-makers have been conceded an advance of $1 per week.

All Saginaw, Mich., municipal printing must carry the union label.

When Havana stevedores struck for $3 a day Chinese took their places.

Tennessee's Supreme Court has declared valid the law prohibiting Sunday work by bakers.

AT THE WINDOW.

You are there at the window; the splendor
Falls on the great gardens. The rose
With all the sweets it can render
The way up the love-trellis knows.
The dance—do you hear them begin it?
And why are you lingering there?
They miss you each musical minute—
But—toss me that rose in your hair!

Who gave it? I care not! I only
Know this: In the shadow I stand
And sigh, as the lost and the lonely,
For the touch of your lips—of your hand.
I hear not the tender words spoken
By lovers that call you most fair;
But am I not worthy one token—
That rose in your beautiful hair?

Ah, me! for the careless, mad dancers
And all the wild, reveling throng!
Ah, me! for the waltz and the lancers
That fain would make sorrow a song!
Do you know the heart speaks in the thrilling
Sweet music? They cannot impart
A balm to the eyes that are filling,
Nor dance down the grief of the heart!

You are there at the window. Oh, let me
Not grieve you in darkness below!
Back—back to the dance, and forget me!
But dearest, this—this ere you go:
I care not for tender words spoken
By lovers that call you most fair;
But kiss it, and toss me that token—
That rose in your beautiful hair!

IN THE HEART OF THE ROCKIES.

By Mary W. Roe.

Jack and I had run up into the mountains of Colorado for our summer's outing, and ,invigorated by the cool bracing air, had been glorying in climbs and scrambles among the matchless canons and valleys. We had found a quiet home among the foot-hills, and every day, as our strength came back, we increased our distance, until the dear old mountains already seemed like well-tried friends, who had gently taken from us the cares and anxieties with which we came, and, in return, were giving us back our youth and the elastic vigor of childhood.

This morning we had climbed to the broken summit of a mountain which stood in the angle of two canons, surrounded by a perfect ampnitheatre of hills. It was a hard climb, and at first we were too exhausted to see or care for the wonderful beauty around. After a rest we explored the three peaks of the summit, and traced out many tramps for the days to come, as we noted the windings of mountain road or trail among the hills and valleys at our feet. Then, perhaps foolishly, we discarded the trail, and began the descent over a shoulder of the mountain which we could see all the way down to the rushing torrent at the bottom of the canon.

As we neared the foot of the mountain, we came upon a group of people staring up at the face of a granite cliff which lifted itself almost perpendicularly hundreds of feet above the stream at its foot. Under a pine sat a pale-faced lady in black, hushing in her arms a laughing baby, while with horror-stricken eyes she watched two figures clinging to the cliff before her, 500 feet up: one, that of her boy, motionless; the other, that of her gallant husband, straining with brave but futile efforts to reach his son, but separated from him by about 30 feet of impassable, overhanging rock. For hours the boy had clung there, evidently unable to help himself, and for a long time the father had been trying to bring him assistance, but without avail. Almost immediately after we joined the rapidly gathering crowd, a white-haired gentleman touched my husband's shoulder, and said: "If only I were once more young, I would go to the help of that brave fellow." Jack's cheery voice rang out: "How many of you men will go with me to save that boy?" No answer. Again the question, and a young man frail in body, but with a dauntless courage in his big eyes, said, "I'll go, sir!" Jack knew that he could never make that climb, in spite of his willing spirit, so he asked him instead to go to the foot of the canon at once for rope and expert help; and, meanwhile, he himself climbed up far enough to send his voice on to the father, urging him to wait for the help coming. By the time Jack had climbed down and taken a few mouthfuls of food, urged upon him by kind ladies, our friend returned, bringing several hundred feet of lariat rope. There came with him three stalwart men who had just arrived in some prairie schooners, and were encamped on the mesa at the mouth of the canon. Although just from the plains, utterly unaccustomed to the mountains, the call of distress had found a ready response in their manly hearts. Walking right up to Jack, they said: "Captain, we don't know whether we can even get to the top of that place, but we'll try mighty hard."

The four men took their ropes, some water and food, and started back on the trail by which we had ascended that morning, for the cliff was inaccessible on three sides from below. Fortunately I passed down to where the poor little mother sat, and tried to forget my own anxiety in the presence of her greater fear.

I scanned the cliff, and saw that between the part of the mountain upon which the trail lay and the precipice before us was a deep chasm with almost perpendicular sides, upon which I felt sure no human being could find footing. The cliff they must reach seemed to stand out detached and inaccessible. Consequently I was surprised when, sooner than any one expected, the four men appeared on top, in plain view, but far beyond the reach of our voices. With the fascination of fear, I saw Jack lie down and look over the edge of the cliff. Then we caught a glimpse of them all as they secured the rope to a boulder above, and lifted away such loose rocks as threatened to fall down on the boy beneath. Then, as the men afterward told me, Jack said: "Men, I will have to go down to that sharp ledge below, or it will cut our rope." One of them answered: "I would never let you do it, captain, but I just cannot keep my head anywhere near that edge. We'll hold on to this end of the rope, though, bein' there's a human at the other end."

"All right, fellows, let her go," and, thankful for old gymnasium practice, Jack let himself over the edge, and began to overhand down the rope. Far below, with a thrill of agony, his little wife saw his familiar figure, with the old felt hat as usual on the back of his head, hanging over 500 feet of space.

Just as he started, a large piece of rock that the natives call "rotten granite," broken by his movements, rolled over the ledge, and, bounding from the rocks, actually grazed the knee of the boy below. We saw Jack, on reaching the ledge, lean cautiously forward and note the position of the boy. Then he drew down the rope from above, and, weighting it, lowered it carefully. It slid down like a serpent, slowly, and we watched breathlessly to see whether it would be within reach of the lad's arm, for we saw that he could not move from his place at all to grasp it. An involuntary shout went up from the increasing crowd in the canon when it slipped over his shoulder and into his lap. We saw him wind it twice around his body, fasten it securely, and gave the signal to his father, who passed it on to Jack, and he to the men above. As the rope tightened, the boy slowly rose to his feet, and we saw with relief that his legs were not broken, as we had feared. He had remained motionless all those long hours because his feet rested on two little niches so narrow that he dared not alter his position an inch.

Instead of drawing him to the top, we soon saw that they were directing him to the left toward the rock upon which his father was, and which, dangerous though it was, still had been reached by him from below. The eyes of the silent crowd followed the movements of the boy, as, encouraged again, and supported by the rope, he pluckily made his way around the projecting cliff, pushing his body with arms and legs away from the rocks, that the rope might hang free from above. Avoiding any look into the depths below, his eyes sought that pale but kindly face so far above. Mine never swerved from the slender figure up there moving steadily to the left with the rope upon the dizzy and constantly narrowing ledge above the boy. After some minutes of perilous climbing—minutes that seemed as long as hours—the father, with eager, reaching arms, seized the boy, and drew him to the comparatively safe point upon which he stood waiting.

A great shout rang out. My quiet little black-robed neighbor buried her face in her baby's breast. Jack waved his cap, and the men on top, who could not see what was going on, looked at one another with relief. Then, after a colloquy, instead of drawing them both to the top, Jack let down a rope, and in a few minutes father and son, tied fast together, began their long, dangerous descent; and Jack, winding another rope around him, was drawn by glad, strong hands to the top. Waving his hat again to me, he disappeared. So slow was the progress of the man and boy before us that before they had gone more than quarter of the distance the rescuers were down. Clinging with their hands and feet—for they had thrown down their shoes—the father, holding the rope, would aid the boy to a place of safety, and then follow unsupported himself. At last they neared the foot; the poor tortured mother climbed, baby in arm, up the first slope, and stood waiting to meet them at the shoulder of rock around which they must come. Jack, his face white and drawn with fatigue and excitement, so filled my mind and thoughts that I scarcely saw the little mother as she quietly but with deepest feeling called down God's blessing on my gallant husband, or the father when he seized his hand with manly grasp and turned hastily away without being able to speak.—The New Voice.

On the Anxious Bench.

One of the great magazines accepted a sonnet from an unknown author—the first manuscript he had submitted to it. A check was inclosed in the letter of acceptance.

Then the author sat down and waited.

He waited for the sonnet to appear.

After three years—during which period he was a regular purchaser of the magazine—he ventured to call the editor's attention to the fact that the sonnet had not been published.

The editor replied, in substance, as follows:

"Dear Sir: We cannot say when your poem will appear. There are just 975 ahead of it, and we only give place to three poems a month. It will come however, in its regular order."

Then the author went out and figured just how old he would be when the 975 were exhausted, and rolled up his sleeves, and went to work, and shook the dust of literature from his poetical feet.—Atlanta Constitution.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, says that ninety per cent. of the food and drink manufactured in the United States is adulterated.

TRICKS OF THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Their Novel Ruse to Mollify a Stern Chief Commissary.

People outside the pale often wonder how newspaper men are able to accomplish certain matters that seem to present innumerable obstacles. Here is how the trick was done in one instance. After the landing had been effected at Baiquiri, Cuba, forty war correspondents marched up and down the beach at that place breathing dire vengeance on everything and everybody they came across. The United States Government through its representatives at the front had served on us due notice that not one pound of our baggage could be transported from Baiquiri to Siboney in a Government vessel under any circumstances, relates the correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle. Well, among other trifles that this order would have compelled us to carry along for fourteen miles were a Bozacott oven, weighing over 200 pounds, a large number of tents, valises, cameras, binoculars, revolvers, medicine chests, etc. This would have been a task for forty Samsons, even if the distance had only been across a music hall stage; in the sweltering heat of Cuba the job was an impossible one for us. It was a question of getting round a stern command from the War Department or of going to the front empty-handed and depending on cocoanut milk for our sustenance. The chief officer in charge of the moving of store and baggage from one of these ports to the other was the son of a multi-millionaire, so bribery was too lame a proposition to advance. Finally we held a meeting, with the result that that night forty war correspondents went out chicken-stealing. We scattered in all directions into the hills to look for chickens. Next morning at daylight everybody turned up again safe and sound at Baiquiri, and as a result of the chase two birds of an uncertain age lay on the ground in front of us. It was stated at the time, and never denied, that these interesting feathered creatures were the only two of their clan alive on the island, and that the man who stole them had found them the sole remaining playmates of an insurgent family in a cellar at Juraguacita, where they had been running around for three years hidden from the depredations of the Spaniards. The neck of one was tied with a blue ribbon, the other's was wreathed in red. The man who stole them told us that their owners called one "Chiquita" and the other "Encantadora."

We plucked and cleaned them and sent a deputation with them to his mightiness the chief commissary, who had been living on hard tack for ten days instead of Delmonico dinners. In one hour all our goods and chattels were at Siboney.

An Ornithological Mystery.

There was general excitement at Lime Ridge, Wis., recently when a flock of American passenger pigeons passed north over that place, the flock being a mile long and so dense as to nearly obscure the sun. Their appearance has created interest, as these birds have not been seen for twenty years, and even specimen hunters could not secure a single bird. They formerly roosted near Lime Ridge, and came every summer by millions to nest and breed. The people made pigeon hunting one of the principal sources of revenue in those days. They were slaughtered by the hundreds of pounds, but still seemed to increase in number. They suddenly disappeared and were supposed to be extinct until their recent appearance.

Several theories were advanced as to their disappearance, some thinking they had gathered on the eastern seashore in great numbers and had been driven out and perished. Others claimed an infectious disease had destroyed them. However this may be, they are not extinct. It is a great mystery where they have been for so many years, as they have not frequented their southern feeding grounds during the winter for the same length of time. The only possible theory now is that they migrated to South America. The people will do everything in their power to protect the birds from being needlessly slaughtered, and it is hoped they may become as numerous as formerly.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Burglars in Evening Dress.

Quite the newest thing in burglarious operations is the robber in evening dress clothes. Not long since four men in very low-cut vests and swallow-tail coats drove up in a carriage to the front of a flat building on the South Side. Those who happened to see them enter the building never for a moment supposed that the men were other than evening callers who had dropped in for a few moments to see some friends. No one who saw them would have entertained for an instant the idea that they were burglars. The carriage and the attire of the men made a complete blind. Leisurely and quietly the men robbed the flat on the third floor and drove away unmolested. The success of this novel system of conducting a burglary created such wide comment that it is very doubtful if the dress suit will be of much assistance to the original burglar in the future.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Concerning the Shape of an Anaesthetic.

It is a Bath physician who tells the following:

"Some time ago I happened to spend the night in a country town not far from Bath, and it happened that there was stopping at the same hotel an itinerant eye specialist.

"We drifted into a conversation, and during the course of the evening he told me of some of the marvellous operations he had performed on the eye. One case in particular he spoke of that caused me considerable astonishment, for I didn't know, I confess, that the operation had been successfully performed. He said he had recently taken out a patient's eye, scraped the back of it and returned it to its proper place. The patient, he said, was never troubled by bad eyesight afterward.

"'That was a difficult operation, doctor,' said I.

"'Yes,' said he, 'it was.'

"'I suppose you found it necessary to employ an anaesthetic?'

"'Yes, I did,' he admitted.

"'What anaesthetic did you use, doctor?' I persisted.

"'Oh, well, unless you are familiar with such operations you probably wouldn't understand if I were to tell you. But—well, it was shaped something like a spoon,' explained the eminent specialist."—Lewiston Evening Journal.

PATERNALISM IN AUSTRALASIA.

Astonishing Progress of Sanitary and Industrial Legislation There.

First, then, we must note that the railways, almost without exception, and all the telegraphs and telephones, are in the hands of the community, says H. de R. Walker in the Atlantic. In the few cases in which we find the private ownership of railways, a particular line was demanded at a certain time, and the government were not then in position to borrow the funds required for its construction. Western Australia has recently purchased the entire property of one of the two private undertakings in the colony.

We find in most of the colonies a mass of sanitary and industrial legislation.

Again, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia and New Zealand lend money to settlers at low rates of interest; South Australia sells its wines in London; Queensland facilitates the erection of sugar mills; Victoria and South Australia have given a bonus upon the exportation of dairy produce. These colonies and New Zealand receive the produce, grade and freeze it free of charge, or at a rate which barely covers the expenses. Victoria contributes toward the erection of butter factories; Victoria and New Zealand have subsidized the mining industry; and Western Australia has adopted a comprehensive scheme for the supply of water to the gold fields.

The national system of primary education is in all the colonies compulsory and undenominational. In South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand it is also free. In the other colonies fees are charged, which may be remitted wholly or partly in the case of the inability of parents to pay them. Assistance is given in most cases also for the promotion of secondary, technical and university education.

New Zealand and South Australia have appointed public trustees. New Zealand has long had a department of life insurance.

Finally, since my visit in 1897, New Zealand has adopted a system of old-age pensions. A pension of seven shillings a week is to be given to every person above the age of sixty-five years, provided he or she has lived in the colony for twenty-five years, and is able to pass a certain test in regard to sobriety and good conduct.

Such, then, are the main lines of development in Australia and New Zealand; and it is noteworthy that the colonies which are the most advanced—Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand—escaped the forcible introduction of convicts which has undoubtedly been prejudicial to the others. In fact, South Australia and New Zealand were settled largely by immigrants selected by various associations in Great Britain.

A Baby's Strange Death.

The three-year-old baby, Lawrence Engeln, whose parents live in Chicago, met death recently through one of the strangest accidents ever recorded in Chicago. Lawrence's mother was busy in the house and had left the little fellow to amuse himself on the back porch of the flat. The child frolicked about for some time when a dangling clothes line attracted his attention. Reaching up and out from the railing of the porch the baby seized it.

At the end a noose had been tied and the baby soon began to experiment with it. The toddler pushed his head through the noose and looked about, proud of the exploit.

A moment later the baby lost his footing and was swung off the porch, the rope tightening around his neck, his little hands clutching at the noose in helpless desperation. He tried to scream, but the choking rope cut off the cry. Rosie Thomas, a neighbor, happened to see the struggling baby swinging at the end of the rope and screamed for Mrs. Engeln. The mother rushed frantically upon the porch and grasped at the rope. She disengaged the rope from its tiny neck, but the baby's life was gone.—New York Journal.

Ivory and Silver Toilet Articles.

In the smaller sizes ivory-backed and silver-backed brushes cost about the same, but in brushes of larger size ivory backs cost more than silver, and an ivory-backed hand mirror would cost about twice as much as one of silver. The relative cost of single articles in which ivory is used over pieces of corresponding size in silver increases with the size. The average cost of ivory-mounted articles is considerably more than that of similar articles silver-mounted, as for example: A set of toilet requisites including a hand mirror, two hair brushes, a cloth brush, a velvet brush and various other articles, all of ivory and with monograms of gold, costs $320; while a set of like character in silver, and with the monograms engraved, would cost about $200.—New York Sun.

A FUTILE EFFORT.

Witherby Thought He Was Safe, but He Forgot the Flaxseed.

"I have not a moment to lose."

As Witherby whispered these words to himself he hurried off his walking shoes, and, encasing his feet in noiseless slippers, stepped softly to the head of the stairs and listened intently. Yes, she was busy in the kitchen. Rapidly going to the linen closet, he opened the door furtively and gazed within. There, amid a ghostly array of bottles, he detected his old enemies, the camphorated oil, turpentine, and Mother Winklenod's sure cure for coughs. There, also, reposed the deadly box of double-strength mustard plasters that, even as he gazed, drew tears to his eyes. With the cool intrepidity of a brave man in the face of danger, Witherby gathered the whole mass of carbolated mixtures, syrups, boxes, bottles and powders into a great paper bag, and, with the training that yet lingered from his days on the baseball field, threw his burden with straight aim out of the back window into the open mouth of a waiting ash can.

"There," he muttered, triumphantly, "if this cold develops during the night my wife won't have a chance to try any of these remedies on me."

It was two o'clock in the morning. In spite of his utmost effort, Witherby had sneezed one moment before. Mrs. Witherby, like a white-robed guardian angel, stood instantly at his bedside.

"I knew that cold was coming on," she said, with a joyous, therapeutic sniff.

"Nonsense!" replied Witherby. "Can't a man sneeze? Besides," he added, securely, "there isn't a thing you can do for me. You've tried about everything on me."

"No I haven't," replied Mrs. Witherby, with a glad smile and a brooding hen manner that boded no good to the victim. "I haven't tried flaxseed. Fortunately, I bought two pounds to-day, and it's downstairs in the kitchen now, and I'll have a red-hot plaster on your chest in ten minutes."—Life.

FRIENDLY ADVICE.

Tender Solicitude of the Schoolmaster Saved the Man's Life.

According to Inspector General Breckenridge, who has recently returned from Cuba and Porto Rica, the sense of moral responsibility of the average Cuban is extremely limited. This was strongly impressed upon him one day at a military station near Santiago. A gang of bandits had been rounded up by the troops and with them a dozen horses stolen from a plantation in the vicinity. The general took a look at the prisoners and noticed among them a man who appeared to belong to a better class than his companions He was called forward, and through an interpreter the general questioned him.

"How did you get mixed up in this?" asked the inspector general.

"I had nothing to do with the affair," was the reply. "I am the school teacher in the district where these men live and I gave them advice. I give every one advice who comes for it."

"But," suggested the officer who accompanied General Breckenridge, "that fellow told the robbers to cut off the hand of the owner of the horses."

"Ask him why he made such a malignant suggestion," said the general to the interpreter.

The question was put and the school teacher shrugged his shoulders. "The 'cacique' does not understand," he said. "It was I who saved the proprietor's life. These men came to me with him and said: 'He will not pay us what we demand. Shall we kill him?' Then, as they asked me for advice, I said 'No, do not kill him. Cut off one hand; he will pay you then.' They did as I advised, the money was paid and I had saved the man's life. There is surely nothing malignant about that. I am his friend."

Ranche Telephones.

A few months ago the ranchmen of Seward County, Kan., met to propose a plan of connecting their raches by telephone facilities, utilizing the barb-wire fences instead of setting poles and stringing wires. It had been demonstrated that a fence wire worked perfectly for a telephone connection. The scheme was favored by the stockmen, and a local company was formed, with headquarters at Liberal, that being the nearest telegraph point.

Lines have since been constructed and are in operation, extending from Liberal over the whole of Seward, Stevens and Morton counties, Kansas, and have reached out into Beaver County, Oklahoma, and Hansford County, Texas. Many of the ranches in this ideal grazing country are situated miles from railroad and telegraph facilities.—The Electrician.

Becoming a Toothless People.

A New York physician recently said in an address: "I feel justified in making the assertion that we are becoming a toothless people. Facts which have come under my personal observation confirm me in this belief. I account for it by the increasing tendency toward artificial modes of life. Lack of proper food and sufficient rest cause diminished vitality and power of physical resistance, which affects the teeth as well as the other members of the body. We inherit frail teeth, and refuse to give them the necessary increase of care and attention."—New York Journal.

The Accomodating Chickens.

A Peru (Me.) correspondent tells of a fellow who has moved so many times during the past year that when he goes to the barn now the hens will lie down and stick their feet up in the air ready to have their legs tied.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

THE INDUSTRIAL BOOM.

Creates Unusual Demand for Dwelling Houses in Pittsburg—Negro Arrested at Beaver Charged With Causing an Italian's Death—Patrick Kelly Severely Injured at Lamokin Station.

Evidences of the country's prosperity, as reflected in the wonderful boom which Pittsburg's industries are steadily enjoying are constantly cropping out in unexpected places. In some of the mill districts there are not enough houses to go around, in many cases two families living in one habitation. This seems to show that more workmen are employed here than ever before, in spite of the fact that machinery is constantly displacing day labor. Nearly every firm has made, or is making, extensive improvements in order to increase the capacity of plants. Millions of dollars are being invested in new plants that will be in operation within a few months. In such manufacturing towns as McKeesport, Braddock, Homestead, East Pittsburg, Wilmerding, New Kensington and Sharpsburg, workingmen are also unable to find suitable places of abode. Real estate agents say there is hardly a house of the workingman's type that is empty, and that they could rent many more if they had them. One of the most crowded of these places is Homestead. Not a capable man, even a good laborer, is turned away from the plant of the Carnegie Steel Company.

His Brains Dashed Out.

William F. Delamater, of Hellertown, aged 50 years, a well-known horseman, had his brains kicked out by a horse he was driving near that place. He started in a little road cart to drive to Allentown. The horse was skittish and vicious. Delamater started across the bridge over the Friedensville Road for his destination. An hour later his body was found on the road half a mile from Hellertown. A quarter of a mile nearer to Hellertown pieces of his skull were found and blood was spattered along the road. The supposition is that the horse, when Delamater endeavored to control it, kicked. One of the hoofs landed squarely on Delamater's forehead, smashing the skull like an eggshell. After being kicked the man fell from the cart. He was dragged along the road a quarter of a mile after being killed. The unfortunate man was a former resident of Elmira, N. Y., and had been for many years in the employ of Sol Stephens, the horseman. Two years ago he was married to Miss Mary Bachman, of Hellertown, who survives him.

Her Clothing Ablaze.

A frightful burning accident occurred at the home of Ephraim Boyd, in West Hempfield Township. Mr. Boyd was engaged in filling a coal oil lamp, which he left standing on a stairway, intending to return in a few minutes. During his absence Mrs. Boyd descended the steps, and not observing the lamp upset it. At the same time she stepped on several matches, which ignited the coal oil that had spilled. In an instant her clothing was in flames. She ran into the yard and screamed for help. Her husband came to her assistance, but could not succeed in extinguishing the flames until her clothing was consumed. She was shockingly burned all over the body and there is little hope of her recovery.

Family Beset by Flames.

The family of David B. Jones, of Shenandoah, had a narrow escape from death by fire. Mr. Jones, who is a fire boss at Kohinoor Colliery, arose early and went out to work at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Jones returned to bed. Two hours later she was aroused by cries of fire. She awoke to find the apartments full of smoke. She aroused her eight children just as the flames made their way up the stairway. All of the family had the hair of their heads badly scorched, but succeeded in escaping from the house, saving nothing of the contents, however, except what they had on their backs. The house was entirely destroyed.

The Right to Tax Poles.

Judge McClure, of Union county, filed in the Bradford County Court of Common Pleas an opinion that will be of interest to all boroughs in the State. In the case of the borough of Athens vs. the New York & Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Company, he directed a verdict for the defendant, holding that the borough ordinance under which an attempt was made to collect a tax of $1 on each pole of the defendant company within the borough was void, because it discriminated in levying tax upon such poles and exempted electric light and trolley poles.

A Car Fell on Him.

Owen Ferry, employed in the Allentown Rolling Mills, had his right leg cut off. Ferry was working in the stock house when an engine and two cars, which stood on a trestle in the house, were backing. The brakeman noticed the timbers of the trestling were cracking and warned the men working below of the danger. Ferry, in trying to get out of harm's way, ran directly in the way of the car, which went through the trestle, fell on Ferry and cut off his right leg below the knee as cleanly as if it had been done by a knife.

Slew His Assailant.

Harry Davis, a Texas negro, is in jail at Beaver charged with the murder of Peter Vallow, an Italian section hand at Baden. Davis is a basket maker, and while in search of work west of Beaver got into a fight with five Italians working on the railroad. Davis and a companion was beset by the Italians, who used shovels. The negro wrenched a shovel from one of his opponents, and after inflicting fatal wounds on one of them in the heat of the fight, ran for his life. He was found wounded and brought to jail.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

Joseph Doak, formerly of DuBois, died at the Memorial Hospital, Johnstown, from a fracture of his skull, caused by his being caught under a falling tree near Lovett.

Jumped in Front of a Train.

Patrick H. Kelly was seriously injured by a Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad passenger train. He was standing on the platform at Lamokin Station and, it seems, threw down his hat, then jumped in front of the train.

In Brief.

The employees of the M. Bracken Coal Company, Johnstown, have been notified of an increase in wages of 5 cents per ton.

An auxiliary corps to Captain John E. Walker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, has been organized at Waynesboro with a membership of 175.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 1

THE RACKET.

7-9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Bellefonte's Biggest Store,
Bellefonte's Busiest Store.
Bellefonte's Best Store,
—AND—
365 Days Ahead of Any Store in Centre County.

Last Saturday evening an intelligent citizen of Bellefonte called me aside and asked me "why I didn't publish a price list, and spread it broadcast over the county." He insisted that if the people actually knew how much lower my prices were than any store in Bellefonte, I would be forced to double the number of clerks to wait on the crowds.

I know his idea is a good one, and until I can get out that price list, would ask U to Kom and C how it is Urself.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

We have just received a

Fine Assortment of Ladies' Shirt Waists

In Pique, White and Colors, plain or trimmed.

White Organdies, and some neat and pretty styles in Gingham and Batiste.

We also have a selection of ready-made Dress Skirts, in Pique and Linen, and sell them at such low prices that you cannot afford to make them.

For Gentlemen, we have have the finest and best quality

Negligee Shirt

You will find anywhere. Come and see them.

Wolf & Crawford.

Foster's Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 27 to 31 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about June 1, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 2, great central valleys 3 to 5, eastern states 6.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 1, great central valleys 3, eastern states 5. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 5, great central valleys 6, eastern states 8.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m., June 12, will average above normal in the Missouri and Ohio valley and in New England, below normal on the Pacific slope and about normal elsewhere. Rainfall for the same period will be above in the Ohio valley and southeastern states, about normal elsewhere.

Temperature and rainfall for the month of June will be about as stated above for the week ending June 12.

Lowest temperature of June will occur during the first ten and last ten days of the month and the high temperatures during the middle ten days.

A very considerable rise in temperature will occur during the week of 7 to to 14, and as much of a fall during the week of 19 to 26. More exact dates will be given later. The cool wave will go near the frost line in the high lands of the northern states from 22 to 26.

The most severe storms of the month will occur not far from 4 and 20.

Was Taught to Read and Write.

A decidedly original sentence was given by a western judge recently. A man who did not know how to read and write was sentenced for a minor offense to be imprisoned until he learned to do both. The next prisoner could do both and he was sentenced to stay in jail until he had taught his predecessor in the dock. After three weeks they were discharged, both having fulfilled their task to the satisfaction of the judge.

Branch Road.

A branch railroad will be built from Howard to Jacksonville, a distance of three miles. Valuable stone quarries are being opened, and an outlet for the product is wanted.

DECORATION SERVICES.

How the Day Was Observed In Centre Hall.

Decoration Day services were appropriately observed in Centre Hall on Tuesday, and large crowds turned out to witness the services. The weather was fine, a clear sky with gentle breeze to temper the overhead sun.

The Memorial sermon was preached before the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans in the M. E. church at Spring Mills on Sunday morning. The Samuel Kelley Camp Sons of Veterans and many members of the Samuel Shannon Post attended the services in a body.

Tuesday morning a detail of about twenty-five men from Co. B, 5th Reg., which served in the late war, came to Centre Hall from Bellefonte to decorate the graves of John Thomas, who died in the service at Lexington, and of another member, Robert Murray. The soldiers were under command of Lieutenant Taylor, and as they marched to the cemetery they were followed by many. At the cemetery the graves of their comrades were strewn with flowers. Corporal Daly delivered a short but touching address as the boys were lined up by the side of the grave of Private Thomas. Three volleys were fired, the bugler sounded taps and the boys marched from the cemetery.

In the morning the Sons of Veterans went to Linden Hall under command of Capt. Jeff. Shaffer. Owing to a misunderstanding the services were held in the afternoon. However the camp held their services and decorated the graves and came home. In the afternoon they went to Sprucetown cemetery. In this cemetery there lie buried more union veterans than any place in the county outside of Bellefonte and Philipsburg. Rev. J. M. Rearick delivered the address of the day.

The services at Centre Hall were not held until six o'clock in the evening, and there were a great many people in town from other parts to witness the services. The Potters Mills band furnished music for the occasion. At six o'clock the procession started from the G. A. R. room headed by the band. The Sons of Veterans about twenty-five strong, with arms followed. Behind came the veterans who fought in the civil war. Their ranks are growing smaller year by year, and many familiar faces are absent from among those who have taken part in this yearly honor to the heroic dead. The G. A. R. was followed by a number of children with flowers.

At the cemetery the services were under the direction of Post Commander Thomas. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. M. Rearick. While the band played a dirge the graves were strewn with flowers by the veterans and the children. W. A. Krise read the address of President Lincoln, delivered at Gettysburg in 1863, and then the orator of the day was introduced, Senator W. C. Heinle. Mr. Heinle delivered a masterful address, holding his audience of several hundred people in close attention from the outstart to the finish. Miss Annie Bible read a poem dedicated to the "unknown dead." The Sons of Veterans fired three volleys over the graves, and with a benediction by Rev. Christine, the services were at an end.

Drug Store Robbed.

Tuesday night burglars forced an entrance to Murray's drug store by forcing the locks on the front door. The robbery was discovered when Mr. Murray found the doors open the next morning. The money drawer was rifled, but the thieves secured only about one dollar in change which the drawer contained. That anything else than the money was taken from the store, Mr. Murray could not discover, the thieves apparently being after money only.

Corn Retarded.

In many parts of the valley there is much complaint from farmers that the corn planted this spring refuses to sprout and come up. The trouble is attributed to the cold weather, and lack of rain when the grain was planted. Some farmers have replanted parts of their fields.

Reformed Synod.

The next Reformed General Synod, will meet in Baltimore, May 20, 1902. The Synod at Tiffin, was interesting in its sessions and the statistical reports were gratifying as to the prosperity of the church.

The following are the present statistics of the Reformed Church in the United States: Ministers, 1046; congregations, 1662; members, 238,444; benevolent contributions, $630,454; congregational contributions $3,212,306. Total, $3,842,760.

Presbyterian Services.

There will be Presbyterian services Sabbath, June 4, at Spring Mills, at 10.30 a. m., and at Centre Hall, at 2.30 p. m.

Their Annual Picnic.

The Clinton county Veterans' Association will hold their annual picnic and meeting at Hecla Park on August 3rd.

—Oxford Ties, One strap Sandals, Patent leather Sandals, for children, youths, misses and ladies, at—C. A. Krapes.

Central District Luther League.

This district is composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Union, and the League convention will be held in the Lutheran church, of this place, June 6 and 7.

Delegates are expected from all the Leagues in the district. The following ministers will be in attendance and deliver addresses: Rev. H. C. Salem; Rev. H. C. Holloway, D. D.; Rev. C. B. Gruver; Rev. L. W. C. Weicksel; Rev. Wm. Spangler; Rev. J. A. Earnest, D. D.; Rev. G. W. Bright; Rev. C. T. Aikens; Rev. G. W. Leisher; Rev. C. L. McConnell; Rev. W. K. Diehl; Rev. C. D. Russel, and the pastor loci, Rev. J. M. Rearick.

Active members of the League from all parts of the district will participate in the exercises and add to the interest of the sessions. The opening session will be on Tuesday evening, followed by morning, afternoon and evening sessions on Wednesday. Members of all denominations, and the public in general, cordially invited to attend. Music will lend its charms during the sessions.

Delayed in Opening.

The commercial telephone exchange has been delayed in opening here owing to the non-arrival of material to fit up the switch board. The board arrived last week, but could not be wired. This is expected to be done in the next few days. Manager McCormick and assistants came to town yesterday to place the board and open the exchange. There is a great deal of work in connection with it, and it may be some time before all the phones are placed in the town. The company has poles erected to Millheim. A further extension has not been decided upon.

A Unique Sight.

Many of the bicyclers who went to Bellefonte Monday to attend the show were caught in the heavy rain storm early in the evening and got a thorough soaking before they got in out of the wet. The boys presented a bedraggled and sodden appearance as they came slowly coasting down the mountain into the town. They were soaked to the skin, and every one had a streak of mud up his back placed there by the rear wheel. Some bikers were equal to the occasion and were provided with oil cloth coverings. With this sailing out behind the boys good naturedly responded to the remarks their unique appearance occasioned.

A Narrow Escape.

Tuesday afternoon while Mrs. Jacob Shearer was about to start for home having been in town making some purchases, the horse frightened as she was about to enter the buggy. The lady held onto the reins as the horse plunged forward, and being between the wheels of the vehicle, her position was perilous. Dr. Jacobs being close by, rushed forward and seized the horse, and succeeded in quieting the animal, while the lady was extricated.

Postal Wagon Service.

It is announced that the government has adopted a postal wagon for country service throughout the United States. The postal wagons are manned by a driver and a postal clerk. The latter registers letters, issues money orders and transacts a general postal business. Mail is delivered to the houses along the route or is deposited in a free delivery box near each residence. The system will do away with thousands of fourth class offices.

Rock Falls on Sleepers.

A. W. Bitner and Jesse Ripley, of Lock Haven, had a horrible experience a few nights ago. The men had been trout fishing and lay down for the night under an overhanging rock. During the night a piece of the rock, weighing two tons, fell upon the sleeping men. Ripley succeeded in freeing himself, but it was only after several hours' work that he succeeded in freeing his companion. Mr. Bitner's injuries may prove fatal.

For Commissioner.

Adam Bartges, of Haines township, for county commissioner; has had years of experience as a successful merchant and for some years also as a farmer, would make a competent man for the office. He is well and favorably spoken of in that community.

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Closing the Deal.

The school board has secured an option on the four lots of ground adjoining the Reformed church, the deal for which they expect to close at the meeting to be held tonight. The new location will be used for erecting a new school building some time in the near future.

Got to Work Again.

The council began work again a few days ago on their reservoir. They have men digging out clay and hauling it up the mountain to the basin. A satisfactory method of making the repairs so that the reservoir would hold water was arrived at.

Grange Store Robbed.

The Grange store at Fiedler was robbed recently. Thieves effected an entrance through a window and secured several dollars in change, a check for $15, some tobacco, shirts, and a few pounds of candy.

BOY DROWNED.

A Young Lad Loses His Life Near Bellefonte.

Samuel Rice, aged about fourteen years, was drowned in Spring creek, near Bellefonte on Tuesday evening, and his body was found later floating down the creek. He was the son of David Rice, living near Bellefonte, and on Tuesday afternoon left Reese's grocery store Bellefonte, with a bucket of lard and a ham, on his way home. He was last seen about four o'clock. Near the car works dam along Spring creek the boy set down his ham and lard and went swimming into a deep hole. He was alone and it is supposed he was seized with cramps and drowned. His body floated down the stream and was found about six o'clock one-half mile below where he had gone into the stream. The body was discovered by Wm. Reed and three physicians summoned, who worked over two hours trying to resuscitate the boy, but life was extinct.

"Barney" Made 'em Walk.

Byron W. Garis, our industrious stone mason, has been working at his trade across in Reedsville, Mifflin county. Being a man of frugal habits and not owning a horse, he occasionally makes the trip across the Seven mountain from home to job on "Shank's mare." It is was while on one of these trips to his job that a little incident occurred on the way that served to break in on the even tenor of his life. He left home last Sunday a week for Reedsville. As he was about to start his good and prudent wife insisted upon taking with him his revolver, as a protection. "Barney" laughed at his wife's fears, but finally yielded to entreaties, and the gun went into his right pistol pocket. He had forgotten about the implement of war until he came near the bridge crossing